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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Bahrain to refine oil under agreement

By a Staff writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 2 — Saudi Arabia will supply Bahrain with 100,000 barrels of oil a day for the use of its refinery, it was announced here Saturday. Bahrain has a large refinery capacity, but little oil of its own, so the Kingdom's decision will help Bahrain increase its oil exports.

The agreement was signed by Bahrain's Minister of Development and Industry, Yusuf Shirawi, who made a flying visit to the country and Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher, governor of the government-owned Petroleum and Minerals Organization, Petroleum, which handles the Kingdom's oil sales.

Dr. Taher said the agreement was signed after the Bahraini government had acquired ownership of the Sitra refinery from Caltex of the United States. The takeover announced July 21, will cost the Bahraini government \$400 million for a 60 per cent share of the equity, giving it virtual control over the refinery.

The Bahrain Monetary Agency, BMA, is negotiating a \$300 million loan with a large group of domestic and international banks. Its government will provide the remaining \$100 million. Agreement to the terms was signed by Shirawi and Caltex President Bill Tucker.

Caltex is jointly owned by the Standard Company of California and Texaco, both American companies. The loan will be for only two years, with a nine month grace period. The money is expected to be raised with comparative ease from Bahrain's offshore banking community, which is bulging with dollars. The government hopes to repay the loan from revenues generated by the refinery plus tax revenues from BAPCO, the Bahraini-owned oil company.

Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are already partners in the Bahrain Aluminum Company, in which Saudi Arabia owns 20 per cent of the equity. Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algasbi represents the Kingdom on the board of directors. Total revenues of Aluminum Bahrain in 1979 amounted to \$180 million resulting in a net profit of \$52 million.

The Kingdom has also agreed to finance the entire cost of building a causeway across the water separating it from the island of Bahrain. Bidding on the project closed last month with 16 offers for a final contract expected to exceed \$1.3 billion. Construction of the 25-kilometer causeway could start next year. When completed Bahrain will be linked by road to the Arabian Peninsula for the first time in recorded history.

The Gulf petrochemicals industry, recently established with a joint Saudi Arabian, Bahraini and Kuwaiti capital of 60 million Bahraini dinars, about \$150 million — will produce 1,000 tons of methanol and 1,000 tons of ammonia daily.



Abdul Hadi Taher

Youssef Shirawi

At Italian railway station

55 killed in explosion

BOLOGNA, Italy, Aug. 2 (Agencies) — A powerful explosion ripped through the main railroad station here Saturday killing at least 55 persons and injuring more than 100, police said. Meanwhile an extreme-rightist organization, Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, claimed responsibility Saturday for the bombing in a telephone call to the newspaper *La Repubblica*.

The call was made at 1.36 p.m. or close to three hours after the Bologna explosion in which at least 40 persons were reported killed.

The anonymous caller signed off with the words, "Hail to comrade Mario Tuti." Tuti is one of four men to be tried at the end of the year for the bombing of the Italicus Train six years ago in which 12 persons were killed. Anti-terror squad officials were skeptical about the phone call, doubting that the people responsible for the Bologna explosion would have waited three hours before announcing their claim.

"We don't know yet if it was a terrorist action," a police spokesman said in a telephone interview. The explosion might have been caused by a bomb or the boiler in the station restaurant might have blown up, he said.

Police were digging through the rubble to

determine more precisely the cause of the explosion. Police said a section of the building housing a restaurant collapsed trapping scores of persons.

Hundreds of firemen and policemen using bulldozers and diggers began rescue operations shortly after the explosion took place, police said. Dozens of ambulances and private cars took an unknown number of injured to different hospitals in Bologna, police said.

Salvatore Formica, minister of transportation, flew from Rome to Bologna to supervise rescue operations.

Police cordoned off the surrounding area, where scarcely a single window was left intact, and army units helped rescue workers and distraught relatives move piles of wreckage.

A small boy was brought out alive nearly three hours later and taken to hospital and a baby boy and girl were among the dead on board the train.

Bologna, in north-central Italy, is a key point in Italy's railway system, with up to 1,000 trains a day moving through it even outside the peak holiday period.

After the blast the station was closed, bringing traffic over much of the country to halt. But limited through traffic began moving again some hours later.

Irish train crash claims 19

DUBLIN, Aug. 2 (AP) — Police on the scene of Ireland's worst train crash said Saturday morning they expect the final death toll to total 19 or 20. Seventeen bodies were recovered Friday from the wreckage of a speedy Dublin to Cork Express train that ran out of the tracks at the village of Buttevant 51 kilometers north of Cork.

A police spokesman said rescuers expect Saturday to find the bodies of "two or three" more victims in the mangled wreckage. Another 59 persons were injured and hospital authorities said nine of them are critically ill.

The Irish National Transport Co., which runs Ireland's state-run railroad system said the train was carrying about 230 passengers, mostly foreign tourists and Irish holidaymakers.

Hospital authorities said an American, an Austrian and an Australian were among the dead but refused to disclose identities until next of kin had been informed.

A railroad spokesman said the train with 12 passenger coaches was passing through Buttevant Station at around 90 kilometers an hour and was passing over a switch when the engines suddenly geared on to a siding leading from the main track.

Two coaches, where most of the casualties occurred, were flung over on their side and other coaches also were derailed. Some passengers were flung screaming from the coaches, others were trapped in the wreckage.

Chairman of Coras Iompair Eireann CIE for short, Liam John Devlin, who went to the scene, told reporters: "all we know for certain is that the locomotive jumped the track and the four carriages behind telescoped." He said the CIE carries out constant for broken tracks and loose ties.

Survivors said the train wobbled as it was passing through the station just before the crash.

OIC for Council talks

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 2 (AP) — Pakistan, on behalf of the 40-member Islamic group, asked Friday for an "immediate meeting" of the U.N. Security Council on Israel's new law for the annexation of East Jerusalem. The group chairman Shamsad Ahmad of Pakistan, handed the request to the Council president, Portuguese Ambassador Vasco Futscher Pereira.

The move could lead to a strong Third World resolution against Israel, a United States veto and a resumption of the General Assembly's emergency session on Palestine adjourned temporarily on Tuesday, diplomatic observers say.

Ahmad's letter requesting the Security Council meeting cited a June 30 Council resolution that said Israel must "desist" from changes in Jerusalem or else the council would "examine practical ways and means" under the U.N. Charter to put the resolution into full effect. The letter said the Israeli move, passed Wednesday, that declares all of Jerusalem the capital of Israel, violates the council resolution.

"In view of the serious and dangerous implications of the Israeli action and its consequences for world peace and security," the letter concluded, "I have the honor to request you on behalf of the member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council in terms of Paragraph 6 of Resolution 476 (1980)."

Resolution 476 prohibits Israeli changes in Jerusalem. Paragraph 6 says that if Israel flouts that resolution, the Council will meet again to examine "ways and means" to deal with "Israeli recalcitrance."

Hasan Abdul Rahman, a Palestine Liberation Organization delegate, said that a demand for mandatory sanctions certainly would be made in the Council. If the U.S. exercised its veto to block the adoption of the resolution, he said, it might have to face economic reprisals by the oil exporting countries.

During the June debate on Jerusalem, several members of the Islamic Conference threatened the use of the oil weapon if Western states, primarily the U.S., continued to protect Israel against a proposed U.N. enforcement order.

In accordance with the usual procedure, Futscher Pereira, who took over the presidency Friday from Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, will hold early consultations with the other members before setting a date for a Council meeting.

Following is the text of the Pakistani letter: "In my capacity as the representative of Pakistan, the current chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to draw your attention to Paragraph 6 of the Security Council Resolution 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 reaffirming the Council's determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with that resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation" of the resolution.

"In total disregard of the sentiments and the will of the international community and in flagrant violation of the Security Council resolutions including 476 (1980) regarding the specific status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, Israel, the occupying power, has persisted in its designs to alter the status of Holy City and, according to the latest reports, has enacted a law proclaiming the Holy City of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel."

"In view of the serious and dangerous implications of the above mentioned Israeli action and its consequences for world peace and security, I have the honour to request you, on behalf of the member states of the organization of the Islamic conference to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council in terms of Paragraph 6 of Resolution 476 (1980)."

A Western member told Reuter that a formal meeting was likely to be called on Monday "to justify the call for immediate debate," but that, after opening statements, substantive debate would probably be deferred until Wednesday.

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U.K. missile agreement signed on a car trunk

By Ian Mather

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (OFNS) — So concerned was the British government to keep secret the details of the deal to buy Trident missiles from the United States, announced last week, that it felt unable to trust anyone at the British Embassy in Washington to type its letter of agreement.

Instead, the negotiators took some British Embassy notepaper to the Pentagon, and the letters of exchange were typed there. Then, after lunch at the house of the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas Henderson, the letters

were signed in the street on the boot of a car.

The date was Friday June 13 this year, and that was how Britain committed itself to buying from the United States up to 100 Trident missiles, which are to constitute Britain's future nuclear deterrent when the present four Polaris submarines become unusable in the early 1990s.

The signatories were Michael Quinlan, deputy under-secretary in charge of strategic programs at the Ministry of Defense, for the British, and Walt Slocombe, deputy under-secretary of defense for policy planning, on behalf of the Americans.

All that remained to be done then was for Mrs. Thatcher to write to President Carter formally requesting the purchase of the Tridents (previously referred to in all correspondence as "Missile X"), and for President Carter to give his formal agreement.

The cost of the Tridents will be \$2,500 million. The four or five submarines which Britain will build to house them will bring the total cost of Britain to \$12,000 million. In addition to building the submarines Britain will also make its own warheads for the American missiles.

It has been planned to make the official announcement on July 4, American Independence Day. Then it was decided it could not clash with the delicate negotiations over nuclear weapons after the visit of Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany to Moscow. Finally, it was agreed the announcement would be made last Thursday, and in accordance with agreed procedure the leaders of the U.S. Congress were briefed last Monday.

However, Howard Baker, the Republican leader, happened to mention the Trident sale on television on Monday night and the cat was out of the bag. The British insisted on making the announcement immediately.

Even so, the negotiators could congratulate themselves on keeping leaks to a minimum during protracted negotiations which surprisingly spanned British political barriers.

While Mrs. Thatcher's victory in the general election gave fresh impetus to the British government's desire to buy a replacement for the Polaris, three senior sources connected with the American negotiations said this week that Callaghan, the Labor Opposition leader, had decided in principle to buy the Trident.

These sources said that Callaghan was strongly supported by Fred Mulley, the then defense minister, and that the two men, after commissioning intensive studies, had decided to "bite the bullet" and buy Trident if Labor won the election.

After Mrs. Thatcher won, fresh feelers were put out to the Americans. The most important meeting took place in Washington last October when the British were given intensive briefings by the U.S. cruise missile office on ground-based and sea-based cruise missiles. The British also considered buying Poseidon missiles, older than Trident but newer than Polaris. They even considered setting up a field of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles before deciding on Trident, largely on the grounds of continuing British and American naval links.

Two issues led to the negotiations with the Americans becoming protracted.

First was opposition among some officials in the State Department to selling Britain multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles. These are extremely sophisticated devices, which Britain does not know how to make and which gave the Trident and other modern missiles the capability of carrying several warheads, each of which can be aimed at a separate target.

It was the opposition which led to a brief

British flirtation with the idea of fitting an improved British warhead system called the Chevaline to Tridents. The Chevaline program, passed secretly through Parliament at a cost of \$2,400 million is intended to add to the lethality of the present Polaris missiles by shooting decoy warheads into the air as the missile descends towards its target.

However, the Chevaline-Trident idea was quickly dropped last autumn because of the huge costs to the British of testing it at Cape Canaveral and because the American government genuinely wanted Britain to buy the full Trident, since its greater range of 4,000 miles and multiple warhead capacity adds to the Western arsenal facing Russia.

This led on to the next contentious issue, the cost. The Carter Government wanted to make the sale as cheap as possible so that Mrs. Thatcher's government would not back off. But Carter had to mollify congressional opposition to any sale which did not make the purchaser pay a fair share of the research and development costs.

In the end an ingenious formula was worked out. Britain is to pay only 5 per cent of the research and development costs of the Trident, an estimated \$90 to \$100 million over 15 to 20 years, as against \$400 million if Britain had had to pay its full share.

However, Britain has also agreed to pay for the manning of a new ground-to-air defense system for U.S. bases in Britain and the cost is estimated at \$150 to \$200 million over the same period.

So the deal is a 50-50 compromise between the British initial position, which was to insist on paying only 5 per cent on the lines agreed by Macmillan when he bought Polaris in 1962, and the view of the American hard-line bargainers that Britain should pay the full share of research and development costs. — (OFNS)

وادي القمر

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Allocation exceeds \$ 10b

The bids for the first package, comprising two G-100 hospitals for al-Aflaj and Afif, and a G-200 hospital for al-Kharj, saw Philipp Holzmann with a low bid of SR651.9 million upon bid opening July 8. Copolex, a newly-

A G-50 hospital in Sharourah, and three

The new plant was necessary "to service the growing use of fusion bonded coating on pipeline projects in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East," according to Ronald E. Carlson, Commercial Resins President.

The shareholder's assembly will meet Friday to review important developments in the national company's activities. Tihama has ventured into new cultural and informational fields as publishing and distributing to contribute toward development of Saudi Arabian information in accordance with the com-

The assembly agreed in a previous meeting to create an opportunity for the Saudi Arabian employees of the company, who proved their efficiency, to participate in the ownership of the national company. The move was made to encourage their efforts and serve as an incentive to make them work harder to achieve long-term objectives.

Afzal, who is a nuclear physicist with Sargent and Lundy Corp. in Chicago, said that the committee had raised and raised \$300,000 to date that there were 37 local committees around the United States and Canada organized to raise money and he did not know how much had been raised in total. "We are all volunteers," Afzal said, "and we have no centralized computer system to keep books. Each committee is sending their donations overseas separately."

Afzal said the donations could not be sent to Afghanistan since the country is currently under Soviet control but committees have been organized in each refugee camp to disperse and buy goods for the refugees. Afzal said donations from the United States have bought food, blankets, housing materials, clothing and two mobile hospitals for the refugees. The mobile hospitals came from the

The Muslim Students Association, first formed in 1962, said the Soviets have launched a fierce attack against the Afghans because the Afghans refuse to be dominated by the superpower.

"They are trying to preserve their Islamic way of life," Afzal said, "and we want to help."

While we thank the minister for his concern for car's spare parts, we would much like to urge him to direct inspection teams to ensure that spare parts for all kinds of machinery and equipment are made available in the country's markets.

Agriculture in the Kingdom is expanding with the utilization of more land for farming. In Kharj, agricultural production doubled in recent years as a result of aid extended by the state to the farmers of the region. Production rose to 20 million tons of wheat this year. The state also gives subsidies to date producers, which amounted to SR10 million last season.

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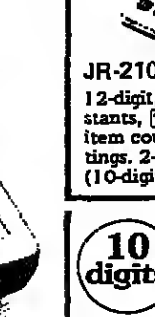


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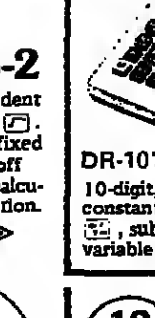
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Arafat condemns Israeli decision

DAMASCUS, Aug. 2 (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat condemned Israel's decision to make Jerusalem the capital of the "Hebrew state."

Speaking here Friday to Fatah Palestinian combatants, Arafat reiterated the Palestinian people's determination to fight "this conspiracy" which was prepared at Camp David by the United States, Israel and Egypt.

The PLO leader also expressed satisfaction over the results of the recent special session of the United Nations devoted to Palestine. He said that the United States and Israel were isolated and that the Camp David process had reached an impasse.

Meanwhile Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros-Ghali cut short his visit to France on Friday to return to Cairo for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat on Israel's decision, officials said. Butros-Ghali was to leave here Saturday but on Friday was called back to Cairo for the meeting of Sadat and his closest aides, officials said.

Earlier in the day, the Egyptian Foreign Minister discussed the recent U.N. session on Palestine during a working lunch with his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet, officials said. The two foreign ministers also discussed the entire Middle East situation.

Shah admits isolation from people

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (AP) — The late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi admitted in an interview in May that his greatest mistakes as emperor of Iran was his isolation from his people.

In its weekly opening article, the authoritative "October" magazine revealed portions of an interview he conducted with the deceased monarch in May. Editor-in-chief Anis Mansour had published other parts of the interview in June.

Mansour, a close confidant to President Anwar Sadat, quoted Pahlavi's as saying he had not learned the lessons of history, and should I return to the throne I would make the same mistakes again, because I am defending an extinct species: "kings and crown princes."

Mansour wrote that Pahlavi blamed himself for "blind" reliance on the United States, in 1953 they advised me to leave Iran, and I did but returned three days later, a quarter of a century later they told me to leave again, and he never returned, the editor wrote.

The Shah told the Middle East News Agency from his deathbed his ruined dynasty is inherited by his oldest son, and the toppled leader should be buried along side Iranian army officers executed for plotting against the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"I hand over the crown prince to God's care and the great Iranian people, and this is my last wish," the cancer-stricken Shah was quoted as saying as he awaited death in an Egyptian military hospital, the news agency said Friday.

The Shah died last week from complications arising of his six-year fight against cancer.

Assad plans to upgrade ties with Soviet Union

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad plans to visit Moscow this month for talks on upgrading Syria's political, economic and military relations with the Soviet Union, the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper "Al Sharq" reported Saturday.

It said Assad will make the trip after the pan-Arab command of his ruling Socialist Baath Party winds up a current congress that is expected to give the president the go-ahead on the Moscow talks. There were reports in the Arab press that Syria was on the brink of signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviets. Other reports said Syria would conclude a defense treaty with the Warsaw Pact.

The Syrian leadership has been publicly calling for stepped up Soviet arms deliveries to help Syria establish a military parity with Israel after Egypt's exit from the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria leads Arab opposition to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements that produced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and talks on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

One report in the independent Beirut newspaper "Al Badrak" last month said Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas made a secret visit to Poland in June. He reportedly discussed the prospects of a Syrian association with the Warsaw Pact with Soviet defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov.

and bilateral issues, according to a spokesman for the French foreign ministry.

Asked about Israel's decision to move its capital to Jerusalem, Butros-Ghali said it was necessary "to maintain the dialogue" with Israel. In the Camp David accords, it is necessary to distinguish between the basic principles and the institutions created by the accords," he said. What's important are the principles.

The PLO called for the emergency session at a meeting of the PLO's executive committee under Arafat, the Palestine News Agency Wafa reported in Beirut. The committee had communicated its decision to the PLO's permanent delegation at the United Nations. Wafa reported: The United Nations General Assembly called on Israel Tuesday to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, including Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv aides brief Thorn on Israeli view

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (R) — Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, on a European fact-finding mission, was briefed by Israeli ministers on Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt and the United States.

He later ended the 24-hour visit by making a helicopter tour of the occupied West Bank Friday in which agriculture Minister Riss Haron explained the areas said to be of strategic importance for Israel's defense. He was also to hold talks in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Gulf States.

Thorn, current chairman of the European Community Council of ministers, was here with two senior aides to explore the role Europe could play in furthering a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Demirel reaffirms stand to stage all-out war against terrorists

ANKARA, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Premier Suleiman Demirel Saturday reaffirmed the Turkish government's determination to wage an "all-out struggle" against the actions of terrorists and subversive groups. The fight is to preserve the state and the people attached to the republican system, and not to keep the current government in office, Demirel told a press conference. He added that it was imperative to institute state security courses.

Some 10,000 militants from 35 outlawed organizations have been arrested since he took office eight months ago, and the fight will continue, Demirel said.

In the economic area, Turkey has been assured credits worth \$ 2,660 million, and some \$ 3,000 million of national income have been reserved. Meanwhile, inflation has dropped significantly, he added. Turkey may now export up to \$ 8,000 million. Demirel added, Turkish worker's sent home \$ 300 million in July 1980, as opposed to \$ 100 million in July 1979.

Finally, the country, which had a gasoline shortage in 1979, may now export 20,000 tons of gasoline each month until the end of the year.

Meanwhile, more than two dozen people

Anti-Israeli march initiated in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Soldiers and police today broke up a demonstration in which several thousand Palestinians, leaving Friday prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque here, shouted slogans against conditions in Nafha prison in the Negev Desert. Soldiers inside the old city shot into the air once to disperse demonstrators.

Earlier Friday police dispersed 200 persons in an another demonstration by youths in the Arab section of Jerusalem, outside the gates of the old city. The demonstrations followed a call for solidarity by the Committee for National Orientation, a group of major Palestinian personalities now meeting in this city.

The group also called for a general strike Monday to protest the conditions in Nafha prison, as 300 Palestinian inmates entered the 17th day of a hunger strike.

preprehensive Middle East peace.

He declined to talk to reporters about his meetings with Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, saying only that he had come to listen and learn Israeli viewpoints.

Prime Minister Meachem Begin had told him Thursday that Israel had no intention of diverging from the Camp David agreements and rejected a European suggestion that it might help to include the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the negotiations.

Ministry officials Friday rejected PLO leader Yasser Arafat's denial, published in the international Herald Tribune Thursday, that the PLO sought Israel's destruction.

have died in terrorist attacks in Turkey during the past two days, authorities reported Friday. In Istanbul authorities put down a rebellion by political prisoners at the Modern Sagmaligac prison, where even inmates were split over ideology.

Violence caused by politics, ethnic and religious rivalries has claimed an estimated 1,700 lives this year in Turkey. Police said six people were killed in Bursur 250 kilometers south of Istanbul in a day of reprisal killings by terrorist cells.

Greece warned against hunting down Armenians

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP) — An Armeolian guerrilla group warned the Greek government Saturday against hunting down the gunmen who assassinated a Turkish diplomat and wounded his wife and two children in Athens. In a typewritten letter addressed to the Greek government, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia said: if anything happens to any Armenian in Athens, your diplomats will be our next target.

The Asala claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting Thursday of Galip Ozmen, the administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens.

The group, which has close links with the Palestinian guerrilla movement and leftist militias in Lebanon, blames Turkey for the "genocide" of Armenians 65 years ago.

Copy of the Asala message to the Greek government was delivered to news agency offices in Beirut by an Armenian who refused to answer any question. We remind you that all your diplomats are within reach of our fire, the message said.

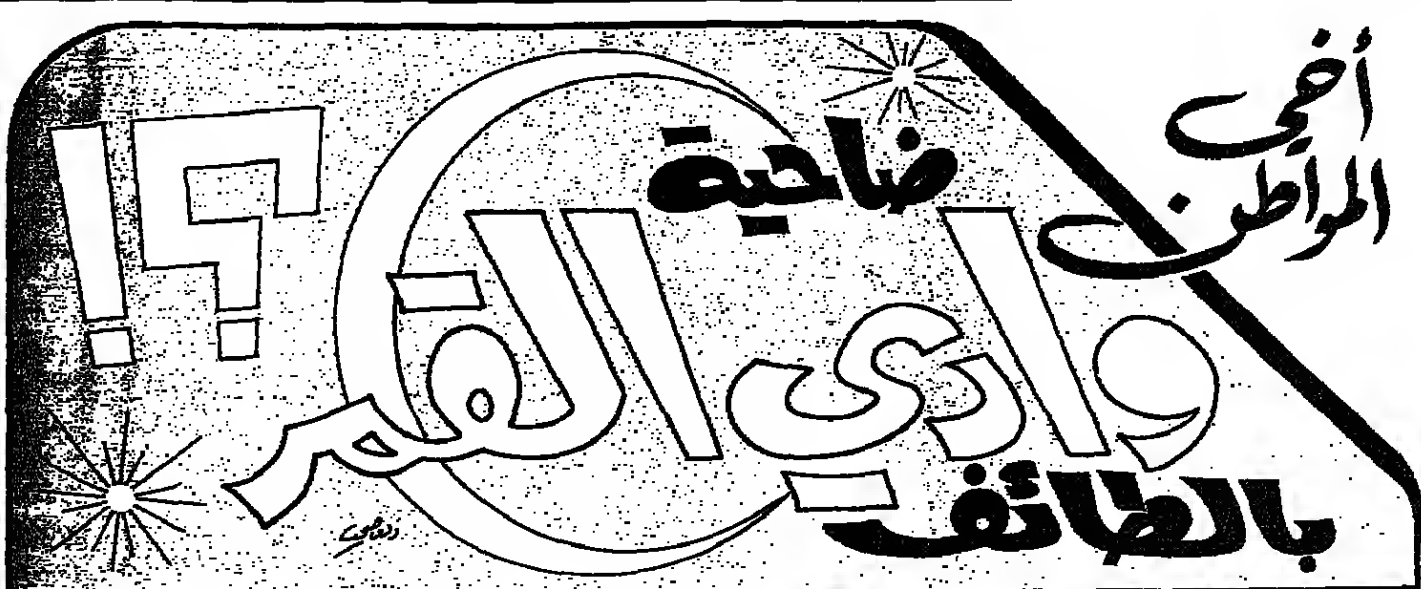
part of their drive against criminals, drug peddlers and "anti-social elements," official sources said.

BAGHDAD, (R) — The French Minister of Foreign Trade, Jean-Francois Deniau, has arrived in Baghdad for a visit lasting several days, the Iraqi News Agency reported Saturday. It quoted Deniau as saying on his arrival Friday night that he would discuss with Iraqi officials the means of developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

PARIS, (AP) — A nephew by marriage of the late Shah of Iran has been found dead in his apartment of an overdose of barbiturates, the French News Agency said quoting reliable sources. Farrashad Abbas Vahid, married a niece of the Shah several years ago. Recently moved to Paris, Agence France-Press said he died in a hotel in the Boulogne Forest in Paris where he had gone to meet two French friends.

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 2 (R) — The first secretary of the Iraqi embassy in East Berlin was detained by West Berlin police here early Friday accused of involvement in an attempted bomb attack. security officials said. The officials said the secretary Khaled, Jaber and another embassy employee were picked up after they handed a suitcase full of explosives to co-conspirators planning to blow up a youth center in West Berlin.

JAKARTA, (AFP) — The Indonesian government has stopped all aid and subsidies to schools run by the Muslim Social Organization Muhammadiyah for its having sent the schools on vacation during the fasting month of Ramadhan in violation of official policy. "Pelita" (torch) daily reported Friday. Minister of education Daud Jusru instructed all provincial offices of the ministry of education to shelve all development project proposals affecting Muhammadiyah schools, the paper said.



سوف تكون مصيفا مفضلا لك ولعائلتك ولأولادك
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- شوارع ومقعدية ألعاب
- (عائلات وأطفال)
- كازينو وادي القمر
- ميدان لسباق الخيل
- برج وادي القمر
- مطعم رازي بمركز بطانة الضاحية
- بنوافير متفرقة
- فندق نموذجي حديث
- مواقف سيارات واسعة

- مسجد الضاحية الكبير
- مساجد متفرقة
- معاهد علمية ولغات
- مدارس حضانة وروضة
- مدارس ابتدائية / إعدادية
- وثانوية (بنين وبنات)
- نادي ثقافي اجتماعي
- رياضي
- مساكن مودرن
- مركز حضاري
- للاجتماعات والمؤتمرات
- بحيرات اصطناعية
- منطقة ملاعب رياضية

- مجمع تسويق مواد غذائية
- مجمع تسويق أدوات منزلية
- مجمع تسويق لحوم وألبان
- مجمع تسويق مواد بناء
- مراكز للبريد والبرق
- مراكز للتلف
- مراكز محطات النقل الجماعي
- محطات بنزين
- منطقة ورش
- شركة كهرباء
- مراكز شرطة
- مراكز مرور
- مراكز دفاع مدني

علماً أن كافة الشوارع مفسفنة ومساحتها تبدأ من ٢٠٠ متر وحتى ١٥٠ متر.
الماء والكهرباء والهاتف مؤمنات في الضاحية.

وإن ضاحية وادي القمر سوف تنقسم إلى أربع
فئات وضمت لها أبنية مدرسة لتناسب كل مواطن

كافة المجموعات سوف يتم
بواسطة الحاسب الإلكتروني

الرفع ٥٠٪ مقدماً
والباقي عند الإفراغ
بعد ٣ أشهر من الحجز
ويُقبل باب الحجز بعد
شهرين من الإعلان عن البيع
يمكن لأي مواطن
امتلاك أي عدد
من القطع في

أخي المواطن
إنما كنت
نحن على موعد معك
قريباً

لمركز مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ
الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وخارجها لدى
الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطبيب تمثيل
سقا

- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٠,٥٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٥,٦٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٣٠,٧٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٣٥,٨٧٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤١,٠٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤٦,١٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٥١,٢٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٦١,٥٠٠ ريال

ولمن يرغب الحصول على بلوكات كاملة
يُرجى منه الاتصال مباشرة بمسقا
على الهاتف رقم ٦٩٠٧٢٠ جـدة
عند الإعلان عن البيع.

تسهل لكافة المواطنين .. وحتى يتم المساواة بين الجميع
جعلنا لكل مواطن رقم إحصائي عند دفع مبلغ الحجز
المبدئي هو رقم قطعة في ضاحية وادي القمر.
وسوف يتم توقيع عقد البيع واستلامه
مباشرة في أية جهة يتم الرفع فيها
بتحضير أوبوكال عن الغير.

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Freeing delegates called 'travesty' by Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter, trying to head off efforts to open the Democratic national convention to alternative candidates, said it would be a "travesty" to change the rules now to try to deny the nomination he claims will be his anyway.

Speaking Friday to several hundred delegates pledged to support him, Carter said, "it's almost incomprehensible" that the effort to find an alternative to him could work.

Carter has more than 300 delegates above the total he needs for a first-ballot renomination, but more democrats, spurred in recent

Fuel saving ship launched

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP) — The 699-ton Shin-Aitoku Maru, described as the first tanker-cargo ship to use sails and engines to save fuel, was launched Friday in the Imamura shipyard in Kure, southwestern Japan.

Ship owner Itoku Co. of Tokuyama, near Kure, 600 kilometers southwest of Tokyo, said the vessel, because of the sails and fuel-efficient engines, improved hull design and recycling of waste gas from the engines, consumes half as much fuel as conventional ships.

Aitoku said each sail is 12.15 meters high and eight meters wide one near the bow and the other in the ship's center. A micro-computer adjusts the direction of the two sails according to wind velocity and the course. The sails are furled when there is no wind or wind velocity exceeds 20 meters per second, Aitoku said.

days by the Billy Carter-Libyan affair, have been working to prevent adoption of a proposed rule that would bind delegates on the first ballot at the convention.

Such a move would "violate that oath and commitment" delegates took when they were elected as pledged to a particular candidate, Carter told his followers, and would turn the meeting into a "brokered horse race and a smoke-filled convention."

While Carter was firing his most critical public spots at the move, representatives of his campaign and that of Senator Edward Kennedy met for almost four hours to discuss the challenge Kennedy forces are planning to the rule binding delegates.

Spokesmen for both sides said after the session that they plan to meet again next week in an effort to hammer out a final agreement on how to handle the rules challenge.

Kennedy, speaking in Los Angeles, continued to press his free-delegates case. The Massachusetts Senator, who has about 1,230 delegates to Carter's 1,981, said the people at the convention "are real individuals. These aren't robots. Otherwise, why don't we have a mail order house and just send in the results and then have the results sent back to us?"

The Kennedy forces reportedly want to vote on the rules challenge in the middle of the convention to permit them time to convince delegates to support the Massachusetts Senator. The rule on voting is set for the first day of the convention, Aug. 11.

While Carter was confidently predicting his renomination, so was one of his general-election challengers, independent John B. Anderson. Speaking in Philadelphia, Anderson said he "fully expects" Carter to win.



CONTAINMENT: Three Mile Island engineer William Schrie measures radiation levels near a stairwell inside the containment building housing the damaged reactor. Fellow engineer Michael Benson accompanied Schrie to get this photo, the first one taken inside the building since the accident there. The men did not inspect the reactor.

Breakthrough on verification claimed

Problems stall new nuclear test ban treaty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (PP) — Some of the most difficult issues in the negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban remain to be settled, and a treaty is not imminent, U.S. officials said Friday.

The unresolved issues include the treaty's duration and the procedure for placing seismic devices on the territory of each country involved to detect underground tests.

The three countries negotiating the treaty, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, released a detailed report in Geneva Thursday of the progress they have made, claiming some significant breakthroughs on verification.

One of the most important was the agreement that under certain circumstances, outside observers would be allowed to inspect an area where a nuclear test might have been carried out in violation of the treaty.

But officials said the report is not an indication that a treaty is imminent. They said it was issued primarily for political reasons. A con-

ference will convene in Geneva later this month to review the history of the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

That treaty obliged more than 100 nations not to develop nuclear weapons. In return: The nuclear weapons powers agreed to try to reach agreement on a comprehensive test ban. Tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water are barred by treaties already, but tests are still conducted underground.

A U.S. official said that the three nuclear weapons states involved in the negotiations

issued the report now to blunt expected criticism of their inability to arrive at a treaty. "We wanted to show that on the disarmament front, contrary to some reports, we are still negotiating and making progress," an official said.

But the same official added that negotiations have been recessed until October, and that the United States will be unlikely to make any major decisions on the sensitive issues remaining until after the November elections.

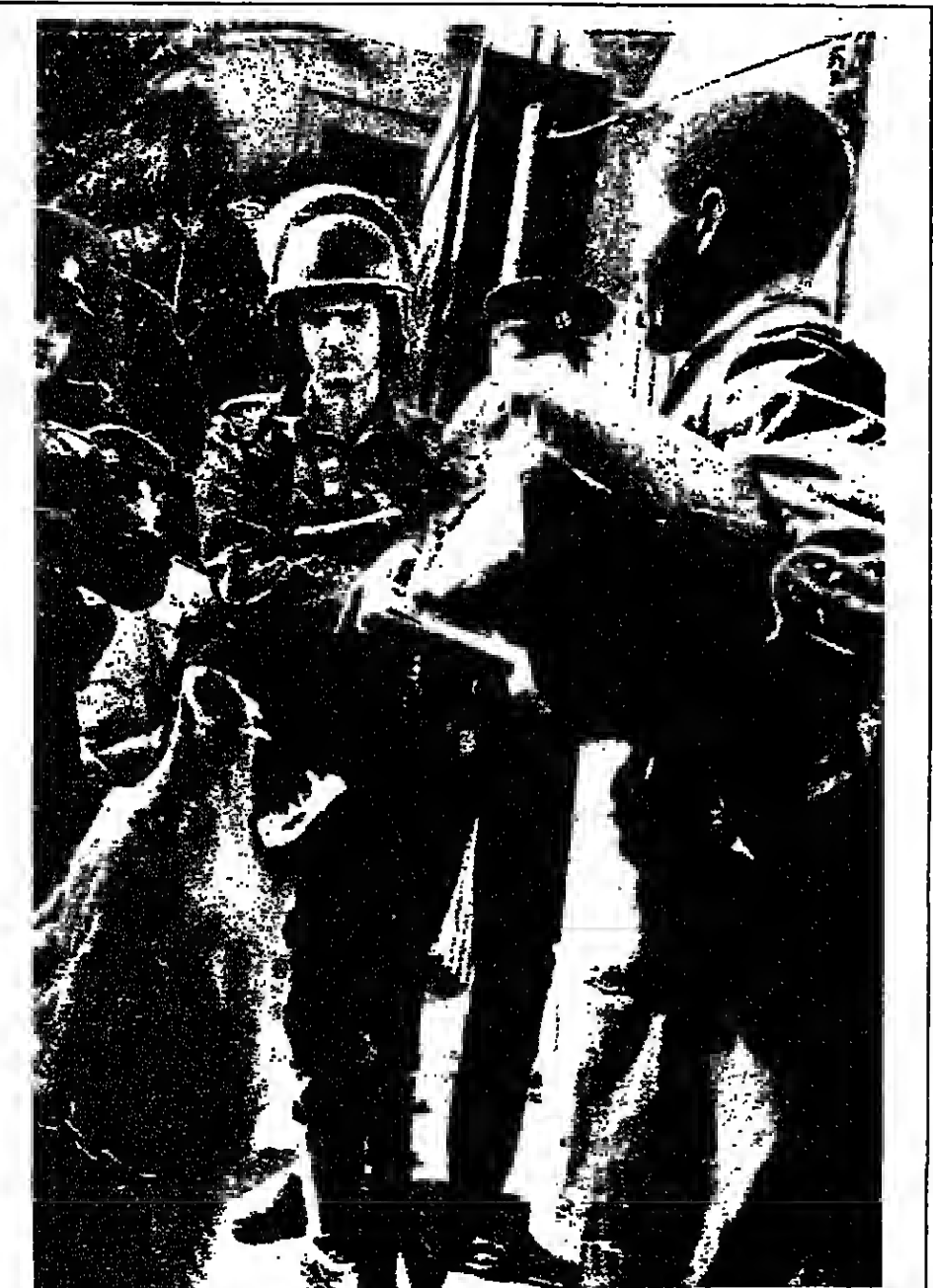
Nuke panel ends moratorium

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which is expected to end its moratorium on operating licenses for new nuclear plants this month, said Friday that it is also ready to begin issuing new construction permits.

The commission gave its approval to a staff recommendation to issue proposed guidelines with which builders will have to comply to obtain construction permits. The

new guidelines incorporate safety requirements which the commission has imposed since the Three Mile Island nuclear accident.

The commission has not issued a new operating license or construction permit since the Three Mile Island accident of March 28, 1979. There are currently 90 nuclear plants in some stage of construction which have yet to receive operating licenses.



HOMELAND: As police dog snarls and a policeman in riot gear looks on, a striking Johannesburg municipal employee prepares to board a bus back to his tribal homeland. Johannesburg broke the strike by deporting all those who refused to return to work.

Texas legislator said to use influence in Egypt oil deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (OTN) — A leading Texas oilman let Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the House Majority Leader, in on a private gas well deal in east Texas at the same time that Wright was using his influence to try to save a multimillion-dollar investment in the Middle East by a company partly owned by the oilman's family, the Dallas Times Herald has learned.

Wright has said that Richard Moncrief of Fort Worth, Texas, invited him to invest in the well in February 1979, while Wright was involved in a personal campaign to recover the \$102 million investment that a Moncrief-related company had made in territory that Israel was to turn over to Egypt under the Camp David peace accords.

Wright denied that Moncrief's invitation to aim to share in the well drilling venture, their first business deal together, was related to Wright's efforts on behalf of the family's company. "The implication is insulting," Wright said. "Of course not. Of course not."

In March 1979, Wright took the extraordinary step of hand-delivering a letter to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt asking for his assistance in protecting the interests of the Moncrief subsidiary, Neptune Oil. Earlier, Wright had personally approached President Carter and met several times with then-Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, on the oil company's problems in the Middle East.

Wright did not report his investment in the well as such on his 1979 financial disclosure statement, but indicated the purchase in April 1979 of an interest in the company that was operating the well, Texas Oil and Gas Corp.

The investment in the well, situated in Freestone County, about 80 miles southeast

of Dallas, was set up for him by Moncrief, who also participated in the venture with other members of his family, three other Moncrief employees, and Dallas-based Texas Oil and Gas. Wright put up about \$35,000 in the deal, he said in an interview late last week.

Neptune signed a contract to develop the El Tor field, off the tip of the Sinai peninsula, for Israel in 1976. Oil was first discovered there in late 1977, shortly after an Amoco-Egyptian drilling crew had been driven away from the area by Israeli gunboats.

But under the terms of the Camp David treaty negotiated in September 1978 and signed on March 26, 1979, Israel had to return the field to Egypt in November 1979. To the oilmen at Moncrief in Fort Worth, that was too soon for Neptune to be able to recover all its investment at then prevailing oil prices.

With the help of Wright, the Moncriefs managed to arrange meetings with the Egyptians to discuss getting a share of the action when the property was transferred. But Egypt already had contracted with Amoco Oil International to develop the El Tor field and would hear of no renegotiations.

So Wright personally took the Moncrief's case to Carter and several times to Vance, trying to bring pressure to bear on Amoco and the Egyptians to negotiate with Neptune. But Amoco refused, preferring to leave the matter to the Egyptians.

Neptune eventually did recover its investment in the oil field before it was turned over to the Egyptians on Nov. 25, not because of Wright's efforts but because of rapidly rising world oil prices.

Liberia's uncertain future

MONROVIA, Liberia Aug. 2 (LAT) — Master Sgt. Samuel K. Doe sits in the executive mansion behind a heavy black door splintered by a row of bullet holes. The bullets were fired on the night of April 12, when Doe and 17 of his fellow sergeants and corporals decided to take over the government of Liberia.

Liberia was settled by freed slaves from America who apparently believed that the national motto, "the love of liberty brought us here," really applied only to their descendants. At last count, they accounted for about 4 per cent of the 1.7 million people.

Many of them own big American and German cars, most of which disappeared with the coup. Only recently have they begun to reappear in the streets. Like everyone else, they wonder what Doe is doing up in the president's office on the fourth floor of the executive mansion.

But for most Liberians, cars are not a concern. The U.S. Department of State estimates that 90 per cent of the Liberian people retain after tribal customs.

Tribal religions and languages — gio kru, hassa, krahn — predominate, and occasionally there are reports (rare enough now to create headlines in Monrovia) of ritual cannibalism. There are iron and diamond mines, though not nearly as productive as they were a few years ago and not far from Monrovia there is a Firestone rubber plantation, which employs about 20,000 Liberians.

Monrovia shows signs of both development and decay. Half a dozen low buildings provide a sort of broken skyline and at opposite ends of town are two hills, one crowned by the presidential mansion and the other by the Durcor International Hotel, now a virtually empty monument to the couriers of international commerce, principally German and American (U.S. private investment here, mainly in rubber and mining, is about \$340 million).

It is comparatively quiet in Monrovia now. The 11 P.M. curfew is still enforced, but the soldiers have stopped firing their guns in the night. Yet there is a watchful air about the place, a palpable suspense, for the signals coming from Doe and the People's Redemption Council seem confused.

The most widely held opinion in commercial circles and among the educated in Monrovia is that Doe probably doesn't know himself what he is doing in the executive mansion. They do not expect him to.

Samuel K. Doe, 28-year-old head of state (the term president seems to have fallen out of favor), went to a Liberian secondary school as far as the 11th grade, the legal minimum in Liberia. He is quite at home in his native Krahn, but he is clearly uncomfortable with English. An American banker who has had an encounter with Doe suggests that his 11 years of schooling was probably the rough equivalent of five or six years in the United States.

It seemed an illustration of his naivete that the day after the Redemption Council took over the government, Doe called the head of the national bank and asked him for \$14,000.

The head of the bank assented (he had little choice) but asked Doe why he wanted the money. "I need it to run the government," Doe replied.

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Dad: 'All the guts in the world'

Coe gets revenge, kicks to 1,500m win

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP) — Determined Sebastian Coe took the lead on the last turn and beat British archrival Steve Ovett in their celebrated 1,500 meter duel in a dramatic windup of the track and field program at the Olympic Games Friday.

While the long-awaited Coe-Ovett showdown was the featured attraction before a packed crowd at 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium, there were several other outstanding performances.

Gerd Wessig, a 21-year-old from East Germany, broke the world high jump record, clearing 2.36 meters. Little Miruts Yifter, the emaciated, balding Ethiopian who won the 10,000-meter gold medal Monday, completed a long-distance double by winning the 5,000 with a devastating kick, in 13 minutes, 21.0 seconds.

East Germany's Waldemar Cierpinski carved his name into the Olympic record books, in the marathon for the second straight time, in 2 hours, 11 minutes, 4 seconds. The only other two-time marathon champion Wakahic Likila of Ethiopia, who took the grueling 42-kilometer race for the first time in 1960 while running without shoes and repeated in 1964 while wearing running shoes.

Coe's victory over Ovett was the first time he had beaten his rival in four meetings and marked the first time that Ovett had lost a 1,500-meter race since 1977 when he was beaten by Steve Scott of the United States in a meet at Kingston, Jamaica. Ovett's winning streak in the 1,500 going into the games was 28 races.

The triumph also avenged Coe's upset loss to his countryman in last Saturday's 800-meter final. Coe got a silver medal there.

When Coe crossed the finish line after winning the 1,500 in 3:38.4, he said he did not know where Ovett was, but added "When I watched the videotape I was surprised to see him so far back." Surprisingly, Ovett finished in third place in 3:39.0, behind Coe and Jürgen Straub of East Germany, who was timed in 3:38.8.

Coe was so elated over the redeeming

triumph that he covered his face with his hands, knelt down on the ground and cried.

"After the disappointment of the 800, I knew I could not run as badly again within a few days," said Coe, who shares the world 1,500 record of 3:32.1 with Ovett. "That gave me confidence and it helped me when I had an uncluttered run to the tape."

Coe's father and coach, Peter Coe, was as elated as his son. "You've seen an athlete literally come back from the grave," said the elder Coe. "He's got all the guts in the world."

The race opened rather slowly. With Straub doing most of the front running. As the field turned around the final bend, Coe

made his move. He ran past Straub, stretched his lead and Ovett, famed for his powerful finishing kick, never came close.

Afterward, the delighted British fans in the crowd waved their Union Jack flags and Coe took a victory lap around the track, waving to the crowd. Coe was one of several athletes to take victory laps Friday, a sharp contrast to previous days when schedule-conscious officials prevented it.

On the victory stand, Coe and Ovett, who rarely talk to each other, appeared to chat briefly and all three medalists put their arms around each other.

Wessig was so unknown coming into the Olympic Games that he wasn't mentioned in the East German press guide. He only earned his berth on the team during the German Olympic trials, held the weekend before the Olympics began.

His best performance last year was only 2.21 (7-3). But he stunned the fans and the competition Friday by smashing the world high jump record of 2.35 (7-8 1/2) shared by Jacek Wszola of Poland and Dietmar Kogenburg of West Germany.

Wessig also thwarted Wszola's attempt to become the first two-time men's high jump winner in Olympic history. Wszola wound up second at 2.31 meters (7-7). He beat Jörg Freimuth of East Germany, who also cleared 2.31 on fewer misses.

After Wessig soared over the record height, he had the bar raised to 2.38 meters (7-9 1/2), but his three attempts failed.

"Had someone still been in the competition when I tried 2.38, I believe I could have cleared the height," he said. "But I was too tired after almost four hours of jumping to do it on my own."

In other individual events, Tatjana Kazankina of the Soviet Union won the women's 1,500-meter gold medal for the second consecutive time with an Olympic record clocking of 3:56.6. And Evelin Jahl of East Germany also repeated as a games champion with an Olympic record of 69.9n meters in the women's discus.

East Germany's swift women's 400-meter relay team of Romy Müller, Barbel Wöckel, Ingrid Auerswald and Marlies Göhr cracked its world record with a time of 41.60 seconds. The Germans had run 41.85 on July 13 for the previous mark.

Soviets took the other three relays. They won the men's 400 in 3:28.6, a European record. The men's 1,600 in 3:01.1 and the women's 1,600 in 3:20.2.

The rugged 29-year-old Cierpinski, a physical education student, won the marathon well ahead of runnerup Gerard Nijdoer of the Netherlands, timed in 2:11:20.0. Soviets took the next three places, with Setymkul Dzhumanazarov getting the bronze medal in 2:11:35.0.

"The last two kilometers were really hard," Cierpinski said.

UEFA Cup boosts English entries

BERN, Aug. 2 (AFP) — England and France will be able to enter one club more each than last year, but the Netherlands and Yugoslavia one club less each, in the 1981-82 UEFA Cup, the European Football Federation (UEFA) announced Friday.

Assigning teams for the UEFA Cup, which includes 64 teams each season, is obtained from results for the five previous seasons by each country's clubs in the three European championships (Champions Cup, Cup Winners Cup and UEFA).

The line-up of entries for the 1980-81 UEFA Cup include West Germany, England (+1) and Belgium — four clubs each.

Spain, Netherlands (-1), East Germany, the Soviet Union and France (+1) three each.

Yugoslavia (-1), Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Scotland, Portugal, Switzerland, Poland, Austria, Greece, Bulgaria, Sweden, and Romania — two each.

Connors passes Dupre

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire Aug. 2 (AP) — Jimmy Connors survived two set points and then barreled past Pat Dupre, 7-6, 6-4, Friday to lead the top four seeds into the semi-finals of a \$175,000 men's Professional Tennis Tournament.

After squandering a 3-0 lead in the tiebreaker, the top-seeded Connors found himself trailing 6-4. An overhead smash got back one point, and then Dupre served the only double fault of the match.



ORBIT: Launched into the air over Lenin Stadium by his fiberglass pole, Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz eyes gratefully the car he just cleared — for a world record 5.78 meters, or 18 feet 11 1/2 inches. In the pole vault, The Polish athlete took the gold medal in the event.

Young cards sub-par 68, leads in golf

WHEELING, West Virginia Aug. 2 (AP) — Donna Caponi Young, enjoying her finest season on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour, sank a tap-in putt on the 18th hole for a birdie Friday to conclude a four-under-par round of 68 and take a one-shot lead after the first round of the West Virginia LPGA Classic.

Mastering a hilly Speidel Golf Course described as one of the toughest on the ladies' tour, Young leads three other LPGA veterans by a shot. Tied with three-under-par 69s were Patty Hayes, Sandra Post and Joyce Kazmierski.

Scores began to improve in the afternoon after morning showers and wind gusts ended and sunny skies moved into the area. Fifteen golfers shot even-par 72s or better, including two tour rookies — Patty Sheehan and Brenda Lunsford — playing in their first professional tournament.

"This is the hilliest course on the tour, but I enjoy it," said Young, the second leading money winner with earnings of over \$152,000 this year. "I had a steady round... This is a course you have to think on."

Twitty two ahead in Philly classic

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP) — Howard Twitty, who says he has never played better golf over a sustained period in his pro career, tied the course 36-hole record of 130 Friday and held a two-stroke lead in the \$250,000 Philadelphia Golf Classic.

Twitty has been in the 60s in 13 of his last 14 rounds and is 5-under-par for his last 158 holes. The others in the field of 156 seeking the \$45,000 first prize over the 6,115-meter Whitmarsh Valley Country Club are waiting for an old golf cliché to cool off Twitty — it's a humbling game.

With all his birdies — he hasn't bogeyed a hole in two rounds — Twitty is just two strokes ahead of Mark Hayes. Twitty shot 64-66 for 130, tying the two-course mark set in 1978 by Jack Nicklaus. He's 12 under par.

Others stalking Twitty, just waiting for the humbling shots to set in, are quiet Australian-born David Graham (65-68—133), Fuzzy Zoeller (67-66-133).

Boxer Stevenson (ho, hum) in finals

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP) — They whistled at the king of amateur boxing.

It was not that the crowd did not think Teofilo Stevenson was undeserving of his Olympic heavyweight semifinal decision over Hungarian Istvan Levai. They were disappointed by the king's common performance. After all, hadn't he knocked out nine previous opponents in winning Olympic golds in 1972 and 1976 and reaching the semifinal against Levai?

Stevenson's stature is such that an ordinary performance is hard for fans to accept, even though the Cuban is now 29 years and about 200 fights old. But no matter how you cut it, Teofilo Stevenson is not an ordinary fighter.

The proud, even arrogant, Cuban has not lost in a major tournament since Duane Bobick of the United States beat him in the 1971 Pan American Games. Since then, besides his two Olympic titles, he has won two Pan-Am and two World championships.

Saturday, he can add to his legend by beating Pyotr Zayev of the Soviet Union. The last man to beat Stevenson was a Soviet boxer,

Igor Vysotsky, who knocked out the Cuban in the third round in Minsk in April, 1976. Not many people, including Stevenson, expect Zayev to be successful.

"It doesn't matter who I fight, I came here for the gold," said Stevenson on leaving the Olympic indoor stadium after knocking out Solomon Ataga of Nigeria with his famed right hand in the first round of his first fight here.

Stevenson, never a stimulating interview subject for the Western press, has said little else except to the Cuban and Soviet media and then he says things such as: "I like the Soviet people. Everybody knows about the great friendship between the Cuban and Soviet people."

Or he says that he is studying to be an engineer and that he wants to build structures like the television tower in Moscow. Stevenson also is a politician, being a deputy in the Cuban National Assembly.

It is Stevenson's public silence that adds to his mystique. He scrolls the Olympic Village, ramrod straight while eyes follow him. Or he

stands and stares, seemingly sightless, an Adonis sculpted out of mahogany. Most onlookers are too timid to approach him.

When he enters the Olympic ring he throws his arms aloft to acknowledge the cheers of adulation, the murmurs of admiration. A smile lights his face, a face often stamped by a smirk.

He is a man aware of his place among sports legends, of the pedestal upon which he has been placed by his right hand... probably the best right hand in boxing, amateur or pro. When Stevenson cannot land the right, he can be a dull fighter. He is a three-punch fighter — left jab, right uppercut and the big right cross, which he usually throws as a counter punch. His knockouts usually come when he fires over an opponent's left.

However, when an opponent goes into a defensive shell and does little punching, such as Levai, Stevenson becomes a robot, jabbing, jabbing — he threw more than 200 against the Hungarian — moving forward in a straight line. He does not feint or change directions.

Only double in track

Yifter collects 5,000m gold

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP) — Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia became the only double gold medalist at the Moscow Olympic track competition Friday, adding the 5,000 meter title to his earlier victory over 10,000 meters.

The double realized an old dream of the wiry little runner, who had been unable to achieve his goal at two earlier Olympics.

Yifter now joins the elite group of those who have won both races in one Olympics. Finland's Lasse Viren was the last to do it, taking both events in 1972 at Munich and 1976 in Montreal. Viren finished fourth in the 10,000 this time and dropped out of the marathon Friday.

The Ethiopian won a bronze in the 5,000 meters at Munich, but did not make it to the starting line for the 10,000 meters and was scratched from that race. He was unable to compete at Montreal because of the African walkout to protest New Zealand's sports ties with white-ruled South Africa.

Yifter came to Moscow the heavy favorite

in both distances after going undefeated in 5,000 and 10,000 meters for four seasons. He won both distances at the inaugural 1977 World Cup track and field meet in Duesseldorf, West Germany, and repeated the victories at the 1979 World Cup in Montreal.

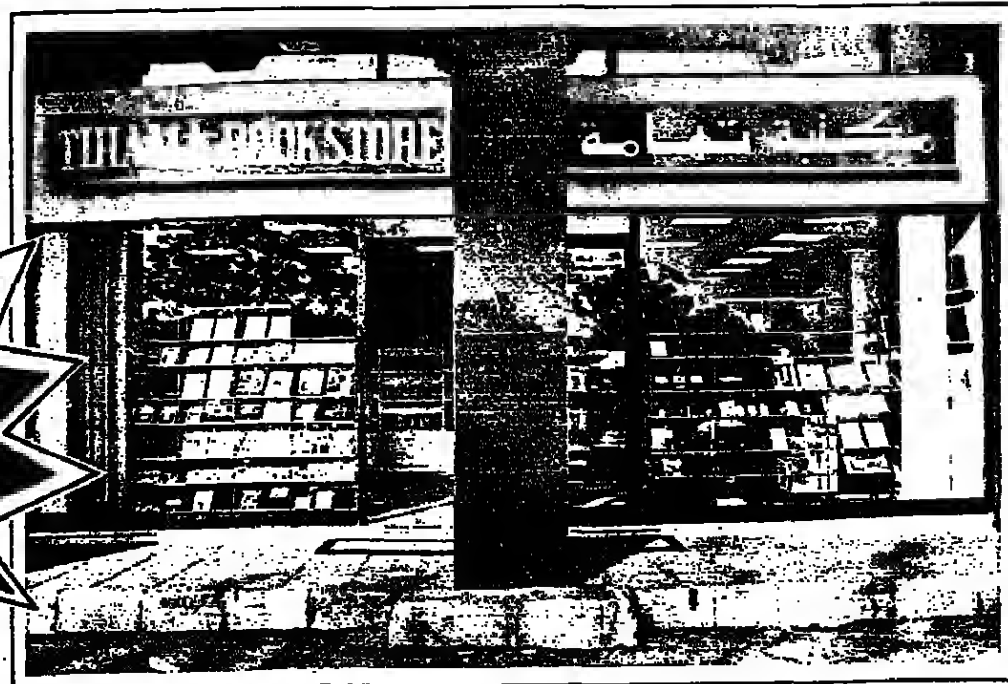
Yifter grabbed both Olympic victories with electrifying sprints on the final lap, leaving his rivals amazed by his inexhaustible reservoir of energy. Yifter looks frail running against longer-legged rivals who often are a head or more taller. And the gaunt-faced, balding air force lieutenant also looks older than the 37 years he admits to, and positively grandfatherly compared with competitors who are mainly in their 20s.

Going into the final lap of the 5,000, Ireland's Eamonn Coughlan seized the lead. Yifter matched him stride-for-stride and shot ahead going into the final turn, 200 meters from the end. Outrunning Tanzania's Suleiman Nyambui on the homestretch, the Ethiopian came across the line in 13:21.0.



DOUBLE GOLD: Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia, who raced to his first gold medal last week in the 10,000 meter run, copped another gold in Moscow with his 5,000m victory. Yifter, whose age is said to be anywhere from 32 to 37, was competing in his second Olympics, having missed Montreal in 1976, but making it to Munich in 1972.

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Reagan's money machine

By John Roberts

Ronald Reagan is riding a wave of reaction which may well carry him to a November victory. His unexpected success in the primaries befuddled most commentators, who had dismissed him as an ageing arch-conservative. In the confusion a surprising array of theories has appeared to explain his popularity, yet none is totally convincing.

A fundamental shift in American politics has made Reagan viable as a candidate. A populist groundswell, fuelled by the experience of Vietnam, Watergate, and the North-Eastern establishment's failure to cure America's worsening social ills, is gathering momentum. This populist feeling catapulted Carter into the White House, and it may do the same for Reagan.

The similarities between 1976 and 1980 are manifold. Like Carter, Reagan has often been at loggerheads with the party which will reluctantly endorse him. His is a grass-roots campaign which owes nothing to Republican Party machinery. In 1980, as in 1976, traditionalists entrenched in the party machines have used their leverage against the candidates they will ultimately embrace.

Reagan has wielded a powerful bloc of voters from a frustrated cross-section of American society. They are not bigots of the paranoid Right, but ordinary Americans from all levels of society, united by inflationary pressures which daily erode the quality of their lives.

They have risen against massive deficit spending, burdensome federal regulations, and the inequities of the tax system. They are appalled that decades of public-sector spending have not reversed or even arrested the decay of American cities, flattened the upward crime rates, or guaranteed employment for themselves and their children.

Stung by a world which constrains American foreign policy as one of self-aggrandisement, they are alarmed by America's plummeting prestige and military power.

Reforms of federal election laws have helped Reagan to harness the populist movement. After the sordid scandals of Nixon's re-election campaign, a Democrat-controlled Congress enacted legislation that outlawed corporate and labor contributions to election spending and set strict limits on individual donations.

The reforms ended an era of party decisions made in smoke-filled rooms. Without financial clout, party cabals were impotent.

A provision in the tax code allows taxpayers to designate one dollar of their federal taxes to a pool which would be evenly shared by presidential candidates of all parties. The measure, which in theory could raise \$50 million, was a dismal failure. America was signalling its post-Watergate disenchantment with the entire political system, and it underlined the point by electing a Washington outsider to the presidency in 1976.

The Watergate reforms were to become a political bonanza for Ronald Reagan. He could not use them to his advantage in 1976, but his experience at the Republican convention awakened him to the need to remake the party from the ground up. To carry through his revolution, Reagan would emulate the man who was just beginning his rise to prominence as king of conservative fund-raisers.

Richard Viguerie glimpsed a mother-lode in the lists of more than 10 million George Wallace supporters he had salvaged from the shattered politician's career. Sensing that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats could mine the vein, Viguerie founded a string of political action committees, instruments peculiar to American politics.

Known as PACs, the committees enabled him to amass contributions he could use for press campaigns, supporting candidates of his choosing, political publications and lobbying.

Applying computerized direct-mail techniques pioneered by American business, Viguerie soon eclipsed the traditional PAC fund-raisers despite the new limits on contributions. When the Watergate reforms closed traditional avenues for conservative fund-raisers, Viguerie was the man of the moment. They thronged his seminars to learn his techniques.

Among them was Lyn Nofziger, Reagan's campaign strategist in 1976. After the convention, Nofziger convinced Reagan that a PAC had presidential possibilities. Not only would it keep Reagan's name before the public in the long interval between presidential elections, but might also be potent enough to help reform the Republican Party; with corporate contributions outlawed, Reagan's brand of populism might spark a revolt in Republican ranks.

As Carter took office in 1977, Nofziger became director of Reagan's newly-founded PAC. Citizens of the Republic. Many of Reagan's closest political associates were either on the staff, or receiving fees as consultants. The PAC's first mailing cited Reagan's determination to build a grass-roots wave of conservative activism.

A newsletter featuring a column by Governor Reagan, and offering a conservative news digest, was available to donors of \$25 or more.

By 1978 Citizens for the Republic had become the most successful PAC in America. Campaigning on behalf of conservative Republican candidates, most of whom were political newcomers, Reagan made more than 80 appearances across the nation before the 1978 elections. On polling day, he had



helped to elect over 70 conservative Republican candidates to nationwide offices, more than 60 of which were seats in Congress.

Wary of becoming reliant on one set of advisers, Reagan diversified. Mike Deaver and Pete Hannaford, his public relations team and former aides during his California governorship, remained separate from the PAC.

Hannaford continued to write most of Reagan's radio scripts, broadcast on some 200 stations across the country, and the syndicated newspaper column on which Reagan relied for an income. Both Deaver and Hannaford were paid consulting fees from the PAC's budget, however.

Reagan's policy steering committee, an almost honorary association of academics, businessmen and the Republican elite, continued to be a fruitful

source of ideas and contacts. Campaign strategist Ed Meese and domestic policy adviser Marty Allen, who brought several bright young men with him from Stanford University's Hoover Institute, were members of the steering committee.

Reagan's national security adviser, William M. Clark, was recruited through Reagan's contact with the Committee on the Present Danger, an advocacy group which countered the Carter Administration's pro-SALT publicity with its own media campaign. His post as one of the board of directors exposed him to views of members of the professorate critical of post-Kissinger trends in foreign policy.

Richard Pipes, the Harvard professor who recruited the 'B-team' which reported pessimistically on CIA estimates of Soviet strength in a con-

troversial experiment, deeply impressed Reagan. Through Pipes he met Van Cleave, a University of Southern California professor who was also on the B-team.

Reagan allows the various components of his organization relative autonomy to pursue their sometimes conflicting solutions to his political problems, and their independence occasionally catches him in embarrassing predicaments.

Nofziger's relentless pursuit of the Panama Canal issue caught Reagan short in 1977. Privately, he realised that negotiations over the canal's future, begun at least a decade earlier, could not be reversed without risking conflict in Panama. The resolution of Panama's demands would be a cornerstone in improved US-Latin American relations.

Had Nofziger not pre-empted him, Reagan might never have opposed the treaty Carter presented to the Senate in 1977. But Nofziger used the PAC to alert more than 500 of the Governor's key supporters, urging them to protest. It was an indirect way of catapulting Reagan to the front of a national movement opposing the treaty, despite his reluctance to do so.

Reagan, along with Nevada Senator Paul Laxalt, became the champion of the anti-treaty movement. He gained enormous political capital for conservatives without jeopardising the treaty's ratification, centring his attack on the disadvantages of the Carter proposal rather than Panama's right on the canal.

It was Mike Deaver who led Reagan on another treaty issue. Reviving the 'who lost China?' issue, Deaver used the establishment of official relations between the United States and the People's Republic to accuse the Carter Administration of selling out Taiwan.

The recent revelation that Deaver received consulting fees from the Government of Taiwan, fees which exceeded those Reagan's PAC was paying, may help to explain his choice of issues. Deaver launched a press campaign, and the Reagan radio programs, newsletter, newspaper column and speeches rang with rhetoric deploring America's failure to stand by her allies.

The public reception was lukewarm. How could an alliance so alarming to the Soviet Union be a bad thing? Reagan, characteristically cautious, moderated his position by attacking not the relations with China but the ambiguous language of the treaty. Deaver fell into disfavor after Reagan's January campaign shake-up, and his influence is reportedly on the wane.

Reagan's capacity for moderate statesmanship was best displayed during the 1979 Nicaraguan crisis. Where one might expect an ideologue to seize the opportunity to blame the anti-Somoza rebellion on Cuban subversion, Reagan moved delicately to avoid inflaming a growing congressional debate which threatened to impede the Administration's efforts to deal with the civil war.

Reagan made it clear he felt Somoza should not be supported by the United States, but only if a referendum on the country's leadership were to be held. Otherwise, Reagan warned, the comparatively well-organised Sandinista movement, which the Panamanians had supplied with American-made weapons in violation of defence agreements, would seize power.

Reagan's most convoluted position developed to fend off attacks from the ultra-conservative lunatic fringe. When an ultra-Right tabloid called *Spotlight* ran a two-page smear linking him to gay liberation and the Trilateral Commission, his PAC had to compose an automated rebuttal to deal with the flood of queries.

To the paranoid Right, the Trilateral Commission is the nucleus of a conspiratorial cabal whose aim is world domination. An independent body founded by Nelson Rockefeller, its purpose is to explore the possibilities for international co-operation and global government.

To the ultra-Right, its eminent members from academia, multinational corporations and government are sinister agents of subversion.

The PAC's response scathingly denounced *Spotlight*, but instead of refuting the paranoid theory Nofziger claimed that it was simply untrue that Reagan was connected with the Trilateralists.

Reagan's former campaign manager and adviser John Sears was, however, linked to the commission, and the conspiracy theorists accordingly revised their thesis. Reagan was no longer a snake-in-the-grass but an innocent dupe of the Trilateralists. Sears consistently poor advice to Reagan was designed to wreck his campaign, depriving America of its only hope.

It is an absurd coincidence that Sears' advice did imperil Reagan's primary campaign, and his major primary victories, followed Sears' dismissal on the eve of the New Hampshire contest.

Despite the ultra-Right's fears, Reagan has all the makings of a strong President. Richard Nixon obviously characterises his command of the media as 'coming on like gang-busters'. Astute use of his PAC has enhanced his standing within the party, increased his power in Congress, and forged lines of communication with local government office-holders.

The present embivalence of the electorate may mean he will not enjoy a wide margin in November, but it will not be an impediment to public popularity. With a well-chosen running-mate, Reagan will have all the attributes of formidable presidential power. — (OFNS)

EDGE OF DISINTEGRATION

When President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon accepted the resignation of his former prime minister, Dr. Salim al-Hoss, and asked Takiyeddin Solh to form a new cabinet, observers thought that prior agreement from various parties had already obtained, and that the country would soon have a politically active government, after the administrative one it had to make do with for so long. The prime minister-designate strengthened that impression when he declared that his cabinet would be ready in twenty-four hours.

As Mr. Solh's difficulties mounted, and he struggled desperately to sustain his initial optimism. It became increasingly clear that no agreement had been reached, especially with the Syrians who are Lebanon's most important political brokers at the moment. In the event, Syria considered Solh's resignation an attempt to force its hand, and both the president and his new prime minister had to despatch emissaries to Damascus to mollify it and obtain its help.

The obvious lack of prior contacts both inside and outside the country revived the old suspicions that the Lebanese presidency has isolated itself to such an extent that it is no longer capable of taking realistic steps toward solving the country's painfully protracted crisis; and that it will have to show far more political vigor if it is to retain any effectiveness and esteem.

To say this is not to underestimate the difficulties the Presidency has been facing these last few years. Indeed, it is hard to imagine what anyone else in President Sarkis's position could do to resolve the conflict of so many directly opposed interests and pressures. At the moment, any attempt at forming an effective, representative cabinet has to take into account the stands of the Syrians, the Lebanese Front, the Maronite elements outside of it, the Lebanese National Movement (itself an unstable mixture of diverse elements), the Palestinians, the Haddad militia in their "independent" enclave — and beyond all these the various Arab countries and the superpowers.

It is no wonder that the Presidency, at times, appears to labor under a certain fatalistic assumption that Lebanon's problems are part of the more general "problem of the Middle East," and that its task is therefore to mark time until then. But there is a grave danger in such a view — the problem of the Middle East will take a long, long time to resolve, even if we assume that the way to that resolution has been agreed. And time is what Lebanon, teetering on the edge of disintegration, does not have. It has to find a way of recomposing itself independently of that problem, no matter how hard this task might seem.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Newspapers Saturday lead with the statement of the Royal Court on Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem. The statement condemned the decision and reiterated that there would be no peace in the region without giving the Palestinians the right to self-determination. It described the Israeli step as a fresh and blatant challenge to the U.N. resolutions and urged the world to intervene and stop the criminal measure of Israel.

Al-Jazirah reported in a front-page story that the Islamic bloc at the United Nations has urged the U.N. secretary general to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the Israeli decision on the annexation of Jerusalem. *Al-Yom* played as a front-page story fresh deterioration in the relations between Morocco and Mauritania, reported that Morocco has denied straffing Mauritania positions. *Al-Riyadh* gave page one prominence to Turkey's withdrawal of its head of mission from Tel Aviv for consultations after its protests over the Israeli decision.

In a front-page story, *Al-Riyadh* said that the Soviet forces have besieged two Afghan units which made an attempt to overthrow the Karmal regime in Kabul. The Arab League's welcome of the U.N. General Assembly's resolutions on Jerusalem figured prominently in the newspapers which also reported worldwide denunciation of the Israeli measures against Jerusalem.

Newspaper editorials mainly concentrated on the Royal Court's statement condemning the Israeli measure and describing it as a new challenge to the

U.N. resolutions. In an editorial, "A Tussle of Generations", *Al-Yom* said Israel's continuous assaults and the Judaization of Jerusalem perpetuate its colonialist designs in the conscience of the world. It urged the world to watch the way in which the Zionists are dragging this region and the world. The paper added that, in the case of Saudi Arabia, a just peace is not any floating concept but a clear and specific demand to give the Palestinians the right to self-determination and to establish an independent entity on their own soil.

Al-Nadwa condemned the Israeli decision and wondered if there would be any reaction from the Arabs on this blatant aggression by the Zionists. The paper reiterated it was an appropriate time to realize solidarity in order to be able to take a positive action under the present circumstances. The Arab and Islamic peoples wish to see any serious action being taken to give them hope and to raise their morale which has almost reached the stage of despondency with the Zionist decision on the third holiest place of Islam, said the paper.

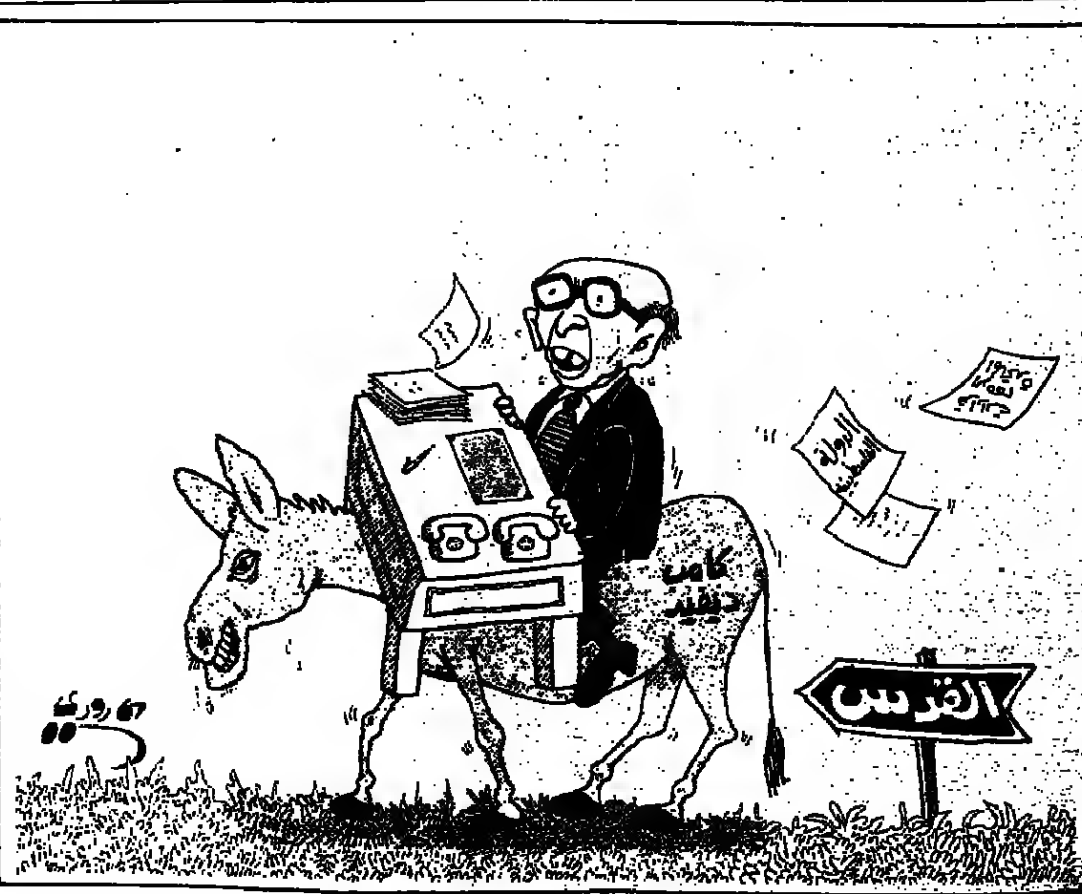
Al-Bilad warned against the serious situation arising from the Israeli action, saying that Israel's blatant challenge to the international community has exceeded its limits while the provocative activities of the Zionist organizations have already revealed their bloody and terrorist inclinations. Saudi Arabia's call to arouse the world conscience is based on its concern for peace, right and justice in the region, the paper said. It added that the Arabs and Muslims must realize that they have to take an

urgent step to remedy the situation.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Medina* said it is futile to expect from the Jews anything but evil and corrupt tactics. The paper exhorted the Muslims to wage the holy war (Jihad) against the enemies of God and to liberate the third holiest place of Islam from the Zionist sacrilege.

Al-Riyadh urged the Arabs to map a new strategy in the light of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions as quickly as possible. It described the Israeli move as yet another challenge to the U.N. resolutions. The paper noted that Israel's main aim is to keep the region in a disturbed state and ultimately to ignite war in the area. It expressed doubts over the Israeli withdrawal as envisaged by the U.N. resolutions and feared that the world body's resolutions might have to meet the fate of earlier resolutions. However, the paper felt certain that Israel would not have taken the present step had the U.S. and Europe not gone against the recent resolutions of the General Assembly. Under the prevailing situation, the Arabs must carry out a thorough study of the components of the Euro-Arab dialogue, so that Europe takes a final stance on the Middle East crisis quite unaffected by continuous American and Zionist pressures, the paper added.

Okaz advised the Arabs to take very cautious steps at this delicate time so that they do not allow themselves to fall into any Zionist snare. It urged them to map a very clear strategy to which all Arabs must remain committed and be ready to confront Israel in the future.



Camp David leads to Jerusalem!

هذا من لائل

Inflation hedge

Art buyers paying high prices for masterpieces

By Barbara Isenberg

LOS ANGELES, (LAT) — Kirk DeGooyer opened his art gallery downtown in May 1980, as the country was slipping into a recession.

The recession hasn't bothered DeGooyer one bit, however. The 26-year-old former art administrator says he not only covered three months' worth of overhead with his first week's sales, but he expects to pay off all his start-up costs in six months instead of the year he'd projected earlier. Says DeGooyer, "I am flabbergasted."

So are a lot of other art dealers. Juliomillion-dollar auction prices may be dominating headlines, but gallery owners are also talking of banner business.

Christie's recently reported that 1979-80 U.S. sales of more than \$1.13 billion doubled the prior season's sales, while Sotheby Parke Bernet's North American sales are expected to rise nearly \$100 million this season to \$1.248 billion.

"The same thing you've been reading about auctions is true of dealers," adds Ralph Z. Collo, administrative vice-president of the Art Dealers Association of America in New York. One major reason Collo and others give for the boom: "The flight from the dollar. People don't trust money and would rather own objects."

Most agree that more and more people seem to be buying art as a hedge against inflation. Although conceding that the art market may lag behind the general economy, few experts expect a slump like that of 1973-75.

A Los Angeles Times survey of artists, dealers and auction houses indicates that negative impact from the recession has been both limited and selective so far. The top of the market is extremely strong — whether the price is \$6.4 million for a J.M.W. Turner painting at auction or \$6,000 for a dealer's Jasper Johns lithograph — and both auctioneers and dealers report continued activity on low — priced items.

The soft spot is in the middle, experts say, as dollar-conscious collectors become both more cautious and more choosy. "Buyers are more quality conscious and selective," says Marvin Newman, executive vice-president of Sotheby, Los Angeles. Conceding that some potential sellers are even withholding goods because they fear depressed prices, Newman says, "we went through a period where we could put anything up and sell it, but the

recession has tempered that acquisition fever."

Yet Newman and others point to what he calls "tremendous growth" locally. Los Angeles still doesn't rival New York as an art market, but many important individual and corporate collections have been forming here in recent years. Newman says sales at Sotheby's Los Angeles office alone have climbed from under \$1 million when it opened in 1971 to about \$22 million this year.

Well-chosen art has been widely-touted as a smart investment, and many dealers say today's collectors make them feel like stockbrokers, astrologers, or both. DeGooyer says he hasn't had a single customer who didn't ask about investment potential, while the Heritage Gallery's Benjamin Horowitz says he's "never heard so many questions about resale. I used to be asked those questions maybe 5 per cent of the time, and now it's 90 per cent or more."

Horowitz says he's even developed a canned reply — "can you tell me what IBM stock or gold will be selling for a year from now?" Neither he nor other dealers much like discussing art as an investment rather than an

aesthetic delight. Patricia Faure at Asher-Faure in West Hollywood even thinks that "people fool themselves when they call art an investment. What they really want is the art and they're embarrassed at how much money they're spending so they call it an investment. Which it often is."

Dealers say their most expensive work sells first — whether it costs \$50,000 or \$1,200 — and the most attractive buy is generally the best work by the best-known artist. New York print dealer Martin Gordon, publisher of *Gordon's 1980 Print Price Annual*, figures he could sell any fairly priced Miro, Chagall or Picasso print. For instance: "They're the stars — the ones everyone knows and wants. They're commercial paper. I could sell a \$180,000 Picasso etching with one phone call — if I could find it."

Finding the top pieces to sell has become a problem, Gordon and others say, and their party has contributed to some of the extraordinary auction prices of recent months.

Christie's reported an increase of 245 per cent on sales of Impressionist and modern pictures this season, and just 10 paintings from the Henry Ford II collection sold in May for \$18.4 million. Besides the \$6.4 million

paid for a Turner painting, Sotheby records this year included \$3 million for a Picasso painting and \$2.5 million for one by Frederick Church.

What is talked about less often is how the rest of the auctioneer's merchandise has been faring, and auctioneers concede that sales of medium grade items are off in terms of both demand and prices. According to the *gray letter*, a weekly newsletter published in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Christie's July 11 sale in London may have featured the widely publicized sale of Rubens' *Samson and Delilah* for \$5.4 million but "more than one-third of the 133 lots did not meet their estimates."

"It's always been true that recessions affect the mediocre, and it always will be," says Gray Boone, editor and publisher of the *Gray Letter*. "We've seen in this recession what we've seen in every other — the softening of the less than top quality objects and on a world-wide basis."

Ralph Colin at the Art Dealers Association in New York notes that recessions also magnify that difference between top and medium grade, and the pattern appears as prevalent in dealer showrooms as at auction houses. "The middling things are still selling," says print dealer Gordon, "but there isn't a mad rush to get them."

That reticence is particularly true of salaried people and people on fixed incomes. As prices for art go up along with prices for gas, food and housing, dealers say, middle class buyers are more and more concerned about how art purchases affect already tight budgets.

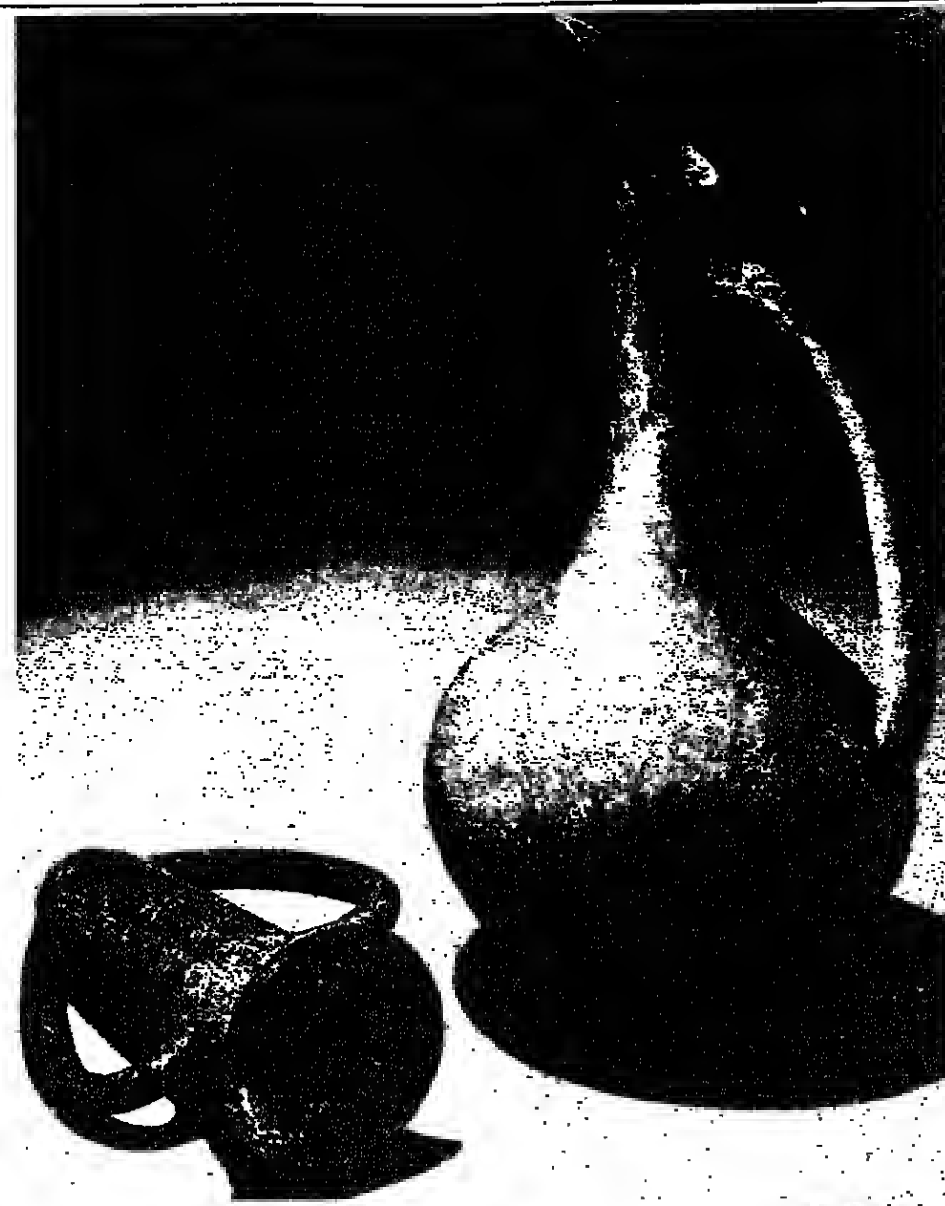
Dealers complain that more people seek credit, and credit rarely includes interest charges.

So it seems only reasonable that many dealers are embracing corporate clients. The Heritage Gallery's Horowitz, former president of the art dealers association of Southern California, says he can see a time when dealers wind up acting as "runners" for corporate art buyers, and Los Angeles-based corporate art consultant Tamara Thomas says she's been told that her buying represents as much as 50 per cent of some local dealers' sales.

Studies by the business committee for the arts in New York indicate that 1979 corporate art purchases climbed to about \$8.7 million, nearly double the 1976 figure of \$4.4 million. Committee executive Keith Burgess says the 1979 figure may be conservative.



MASTERPIECE: The Adoration of the Golden Calf, by French classical painter Nicholas Poussin, is part of England's National Gallery collection. If sold on the open market, the painting would bring an enormous price due to current speculation in art.



ART TREASURES: This goblet and pitcher date from the Homeric period of ancient Troy, now part of Turkey. These priceless artifacts are on display at the Smithsonian Museum, but art buyers are bidding other such treasures to sell to eager customers.

Corporate consultant Thomas, who figures that she buys about \$2 million worth of art annually for her 40 clients around the country, says the long-committed big buyers she represents have thus far not indicated any recession-inspired cutbacks.

Dealers, auctioneers and others all talk of the art market today as both broader and more resilient than when it was hurt by the 1973-75 recession.

The U.S. market has been bolstered by foreign money as affluent foreign buyers take advantage of favorable exchange rates. Pointing to major sales to Germany and Japan, New York print dealer Gordon says, "for years, we raped Europeans of their art, and they're taking it back now because of the weak dollar."

Dealers and auctioneers alike seem optimistic.

Lively letters to the editor voice Russian complaints

By Jonathan Steele

MOSCOW, (LAT) — Every day hundreds of Soviet citizens, most of them disgruntled, but some with an item of good news or a favorable comment, take up their pens and write a letter to *Pravda*. Last month the main organ of the Soviet Communist party, which is one of the world's biggest papers with a daily circulation of more than ten million copies, received 26,000 letters.

In the absence of genuinely contested elections and public debates, or even of reliable opinion polls, letters to Soviet newspapers are about the best barometer there is of the way Soviet citizens think. No wonder summaries of the issues raised are regularly sent to the Central Committee and government ministries.

With its torrent of mail, most of it handwritten, *Pravda* has a staff of 70, which makes the letters department the largest one on the

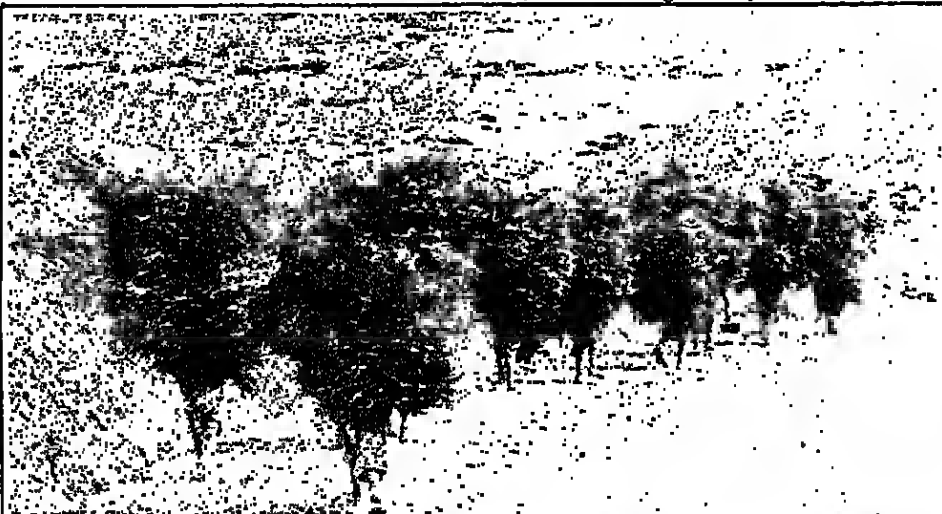
paper. They are organized almost like a factory conveyor belt. First come the letter-openers, who catalogue every single letter and pin a card on the front with a short summary of the contents plus a coded symbol indicating the sex, apparent age, and occupation of the writer.

These are then sent to different departments dealing with geographical regions of this enormous country. Here a team of lawyers and journalists go over them, and decide on the best follow-up. It could be to send the letters to the local party secretary to investigate the complaints. Or it could be to send one of *Pravda*'s reporters to check them without informing the party.

The second method is clearly more effective, as *Pravda* reported the other day in an article headlined "repeated letters". It said that in one year the paper had received 1,500 letters from the town of Chmelinsky in the Ukraine, many of them reiterating earlier complaints about inefficiencies in the local party. Several complained about an official of the local Agriculture Ministry who was stealing building materials to build a private home. When the matter was first referred to the party the only reply the complainants got was that the matter had been investigated and no proof had been found.

Pravda followed up and the official was dismissed and given a "severe party reprimand". In an interview published in the paper, the district Party Secretary, T.G. Lisovsky, admitted that lower officials sometimes tried to cover up complaints, especially if the letters were anonymous. Most repeated complaints were about unfair behavior by managers, work organization, housing problems with people grumbling that officials were jumping the queue.

At the top of *Pravda*'s letters department is Victor Grishin, who has had the job for nine years. "We're trying to cover the everyday life of our people more effectively. The number of letters is increasing," he says. Every alternate Thursday a whole page is given over to readers' letters. On the other Thursdays *Pravda* publishes a page about "people's control," an old institution which is a kind of civic inspectorate but has recently received new powers.



WALKING BUSHES: These bushes with legs are, in fact, a group of Moroccans carrying brush wood home from the desert for winter fuel.

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Reagan aides tout gold-based dollar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI) — Republican strategists close to Ronald Reagan are touting a return to some kind of gold standard as a way of restoring the strength and stability of the dollar.

Lost in the hubbub of the GOP convention and in the fine print of the platform was a plank that, according to its authors, takes the first formal step in this direction.

"The severing of the dollar's link with real commodities in the 1960s and 1970s... has unleashed hyperinflationary forces at home and monetary disorder abroad, without bringing any of the desired economic benefits," reads the plank.

It goes on to say that "one of the most urgent tasks in the period ahead will be the restoration of a dependable monetary standard — that is, an end to inflation."

Although gold is not mentioned directly, Rep. David Stockman, R-Mich., said that was the "commodity" strategists had in mind at a luncheon meeting in Detroit at which he and others drafted the plank. Stockman and others insist the significance of the plank is that it establishes a new beachhead in the monetary debate shaping up for the 1980s. U.S. citizens have not been able to trade their paper dollars in to the government for gold since President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered this stopped in 1933. In 1971, the

Nixon administration ended all official links between the dollar and gold when he announced this country no longer would sell gold to foreign governments at a fixed price of \$35 an ounce.

Even the most enthusiastic advocates of the gold standard acknowledge they face a long, uphill fight to enshrine the metal once again. But they say a gold-based currency is no longer a possibility entertained only by fanatic "gold bugs," signifying the end of an era in which lax fiscal discipline, easy money and inflation were taken for granted.

"What you're seeing is the very early stage of thinking that could bring about institutional change," said Alan Greenspan, a former top economic adviser to President Ford.

Also attending the Detroit meeting were Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., economic consultant Judge Wanniski and Jeffrey Bell.

"We all decided stronger language was needed in the monetary section," said Stockman. "We wrote it out on a napkin and took it to Sen. William V. Roth, R-Del., chairman of the Monetary Subcommittee, who approved it."

Republican sources said the plank was in line with the thinking of Reagan, who has said he would seriously consider a return to a gold-based monetary system.

Oil nations urged to lend more to poor countries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — A top U.S. government expert on international finance has urged oil-producing countries to lend more money directly to poor countries that have to buy from them.

Roger Kubarych, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, came up Friday with some new ideas for "recycling" the profits of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

His suggestions to encourage direct lending by the oil countries:

Loans to be repaid, not in dollars or in any one currency, but in the "Special Drawing Rights" created by the International Monetary Fund, the value of the SDR on any given day is set by the value of a whole group of

different currencies. So a loan repayable in SDRs would be proof against the risk that any one currency, such as the dollar, would lose a considerable portion of its value.

Bonds issued by poor countries would pay interest based on their earnings from a set of development projects. So money lent to a country which developed a profitable mining industry, for example, would reward the lender in proportion to the profits made by the borrower.

Bonds paying interest based on the rate of growth in the borrowing country's whole economy.

Borrowing countries joining together to guarantee that repayments would not be interrupted.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of Civil Aviation, Jeddah	Supply of fire-fighting and rescue equipment	8/1400	100	Aug. 17
Governorate of Riyadh	Supply of vehicles			
" " "	Supply of office furniture and equipment	6	300	Aug. 18
" " "	Supply of stationery and printed material	7	300	Aug. 19
Directorate of Education, Taif	Supply of price articles, uniforms and physical education tools	8	200	Aug. 20
" " "	Fencing of schools	5	Free	Aug. 31
Department of Water & Sewage, Medina	Supply of fuel			
" " "	Construction of two 1000-cubic meter capacity reservoirs and extension of main and subsidiary water pipes to collect water from wells	4	400	Aug. 26
" " "		70/1400/1401	300	Aug. 19
" " "		71/1400/1401	500	Aug. 23

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE
2ND AUGUST, 1980 — 21ST RAMADHAN, 1400

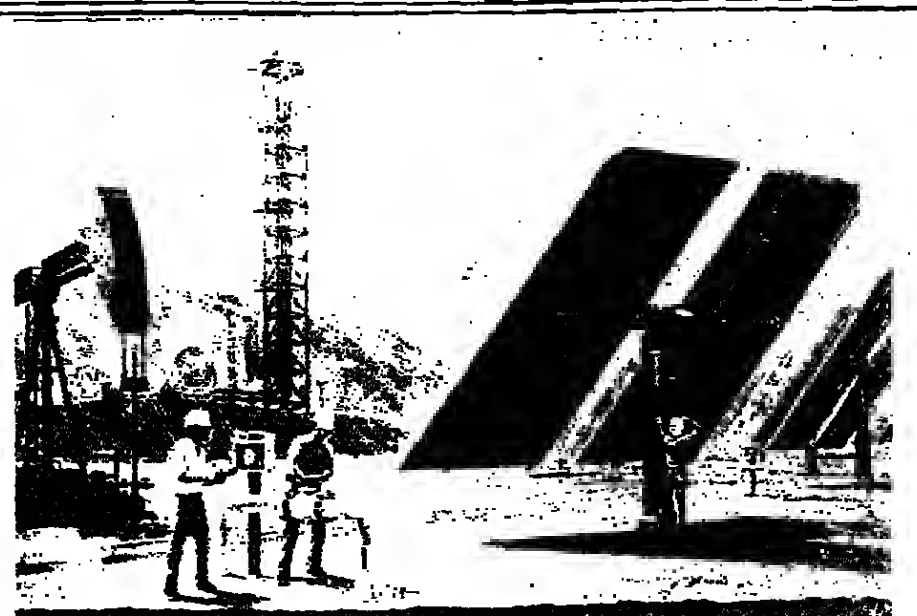
1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
2	Yara	Fayez	Durra	29.7.80
4	Vijaya Jiwan	Orri	O. Shells/Salts/C.P. Goods	1.8.80
5	Ragni Berg	O.C.E.	Reefers	26.7.80
6	Angel Hope	Bamaodah	Barley	26.7.80
7	Alma	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Contrs.	16.7.80
9	Meldive Sea	O. Trade	Loading	27.7.80
10	City of Liverpool	A.E.T.	General/Flour/Machinery	1.8.80
11	Syakudan Meru	Alsaada	Reels Wire/Clemps	1.8.80
12	Rhea	M.T.A.	Timber	1.8.80
14	Kota Mewah	O.C.E.	Tiles/Steel Wire/Ord.	31.7.80
16	Atlantis	Aleslah	Containers	31.7.80
18	Lama	Rolaco	Sulf Cement	10.7.80
20	Al Riyadh	O. Trade	Steel Pipes/Coil Wire	22.7.80
21	Maracane 1	Alpha	C.I. Pipes/Tiles/Tim.	30.7.80
22	New Dragon	Orri	Maize/Rice/Sorghum	23.7.80
23	Ngomel Cheu	Alatas	Sorghum/Rice/Carbide	31.7.80
24	Tasman Rax	Star	Reefers	22.7.80
25	Port Launay	O.C.E.	Reefers	29.7.80
26	Mount Caribbean	Bamaodah	Sorghum/Timber	26.7.80
27	Senix Ace	Kenoo	General/Contrs.	29.7.80
28	Gedaref	A.E.T.	Flour/Fertilizer/General	30.7.80
30	Centaurus	Orri	Asbestos	31.7.80
31	Passat Universal	Star	Reefers	31.7.80
38	Grand Union	O.C.E.	Reefers	29.7.80
39	Marie Oldendorff	Algezirah	Coils Wire/L. Oil	1.8.80
41	Mila Gajsalic	Artar	Paper/General/Timber	31.7.80
42	Takis 'H'	O.C.E.	Lime Stone/Steel	31.7.80
Ro Ro	Merzario Arabia	A.E.T.	Ro Ro Units	1.8.80

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS OF 21.1400
— 2.8.1980 — CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Ship	Agents	Cargo	Date
1	Condock — 2	S C S A	Tug/Botas	1.8.80
10	Kota Rakayat	Gulf	Loading Uraa	28.7.80
21	Pacific Exporter (DB)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	23.7.80
28	South Light	S E A	Timber	1.8.80
31	Srbija	Kanoo	General	1.8.80
36	Peleus (DB)	S M C	Bulk Cement	30.7.80



POWER TOWER: At shale oil fields, solar panels could be used to create steam for injection deep into the earth, according to the McDonnell Douglas Co. Sun tracking mirrors focus heat on a tower the power tower. Douglas is presently negotiating with oil companies over application of the scheme.

Wall Street Report

Stampeding recession away

By Floyd Norris

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP) — Wall Street, which waited for years for the recession to begin, is starting to act like the economic downturn is just about over.

Even as companies report that their profits in the second quarter were lower than last year, the stock market has continued a rally that has pushed up the Dow Jones Industrial average to its highest levels in three years.

And on the other side of the street, where bond traders think recessions are good news because they bring down interest rates, bond prices have been sliding in part because of fears of rekindled inflation as the economic recovery begins.

This past week provided plenty of evidence for those looking for a recovery. The government's Index of Leading Economic Indicators — which is supposed to forecast the future and sometimes does — rose in June for the first time in a year.

And the number of people with jobs in the United States actually rose in July, for the first time in five months, although the total unemployment rate edged up to 7.8 per cent as more persons entered the workforce.

"The seedlings of future economic recovery are popping up now in the wake of the

devastation wrought by the second quarter's deep drop in economic activity," said Irwin Kellner, a senior Vice President of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Treasury Secretary G. William Miller, whose record as an economic prognosticator is mediocre at best, said the recession is "bottoming out" and said the administration thinks the recovery will begin in the fourth quarter.

But for every sign of an impending recovery, there seems to be one that points to more problems for the economy. Consumer spending seems to be picking up, but businesses are still hesitant. Many have cut back capital spending.

In the stock market, the result has been a lot of nervousness and speculation on how long the rally can last. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks set new records in mid-week and then bounced around.

The Dow average finished the week up 13.39 to 931.48, as average volume on the big board hit 47.86 million shares, compared to 43.91 million the week before. July ended up as the second busiest month on record for the NYSE. The NYSE's composite average rose .34 to 69.44, while the American Stock Exchange market value index dropped 2.75 to 313.72.

BankAmerica plans mergers to start interstate operation

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2 (LAT) — Bank America Corp., San Francisco-based parent of the nation's largest commercial bank, has announced plans to merge its so-called Edge Act facilities — which conduct business with foreign companies and individuals from offices in the United States and the Bahamas — into a single subsidiary.

Analysts said the move, which was approved by federal regulators in July and takes effect Aug. 31, represents the latest effort by U.S. banks to circumvent federal regulations that prohibit them from establishing full-scale branch banking operations across state lines.

"The Edge Acts now provides one of the

Caracas oil off 9%

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 2 (AP) — Venezuela's daily production of oil during the January-July period this year was 2,121 million barrels, a 9.45 per cent reduction from the same period in 1979, the government reported Friday.

The ministry of Energy and Mining said exports averaged 2,257 million barrels a day

leading avenues for banks to operate interstate branching," said George Salem, a banking analyst for Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc., New York securities brokers.

BankAmerica's move came in response to revisions in the 61-year-old act, implemented last June by the Federal Reserve Board. Under the old system, each branch constituted a separate corporation, which meant that it had access to only a modest volume of funds for lending. Now, however, each branch may draw on funds from the new subsidiary, which has a large volume of assets.

The formation of BankAmerica Corp.'s new subsidiary, BankAmerica International Inc., will enhance its interstate capabilities by increasing significantly the volume of funds that it may lend through its edge act branches.

And, analysts said, the move should help the bank check growing competition from foreign banks which are not so closely regulated. BankAmerica now operates Edge Act Branches in Houston, Chicago, Miami, New York and Nassau. It said it will open branches in seven more cities across the nation during the next 12 months.

U.S. to fill oil stockpile with domestic supplies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — The U.S. government is ready to resume filling its strategic petroleum reserve with domestic oil supplies, Energy Department officials said Friday.

Dr. Ruth Davis, an assistant Energy Secretary who has authority over the reserve, said in an interview that oil should start flowing into the stockpile sites in October and the department hopes to exceed the 100,000 barrel-a-day fill level ordered by Congress. She said plans were being made to add as much as 250,000 barrels a day if market conditions allow it.

President Jimmy Carter is expected to issue an executive order soon allowing the department to trade oil from the government's Elk Hills, California, fields to oil companies in return for supplies located closer to the strategic reserve sites in Texas and Louisiana. Dr. Davis said she has already directed staff to prepare the necessary paperwork so that bids for the trade can be issued this month.

Congress, unhappy that no oil has been put in the reserve since March 1979, directed the administration to resume filling the reserve at the rate of 100,000 barrels a day. The administration stopped filling the reserve after the Iranian revolution led to a sharp tightening of the world oil market.

The administration earlier this year had backed off filling the reserve under opposition from Saudi Arabia. In an effort to blunt the Saudi Arabian unhappiness with Congress' order, the administration plans to

American oil price declines

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP) — Major oil companies are paying less for domestically produced crude oil as the surplus of petroleum on world markets mounts.

Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, Texaco Inc. and Pennzoil Co. said on Friday they were paying up to 2 dollars per barrel less for oil produced in the Appalachians, Texas, Louisiana and elsewhere. Earlier in the week, four other companies said they were paying as much as \$4 a barrel less.

But the reductions were not expected to result in retail price reductions for gasoline and heating oil. Exxon and Texaco each said the reductions came "in response to market conditions." Pennzoil, based in Houston, did not elaborate on its action, but industry sources said the moves were due to the oil glut.

The surplus of oil, following 18 months of sharply rising prices, also was said to have been the reason behind Nigeria's reported decision to cut crude oil output by about 10 per cent. Nigeria, which provides 12 per cent of U.S. oil imports, is the second-largest supplier of foreign oil to the United States behind Saudi Arabia.

The reason the cuts won't be reflected in retail prices is that the prices of oil still under price controls — about 60 per cent of U.S. oil output — will continue to climb to world levels until the controls expire on Oct. 8, 1981.

obtain oil for the reserve from domestic supplies rather than the world market.

At present the reserve, which is intended to help the U.S. withstand the effects of world supply cutoffs, contains 92 million barrels. That is enough oil to replace about two weeks' worth of imports.

U.S. jobless rate at 8.2m

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (R) — Unemployment in the United States rose slightly to 8.2 million in July, the Labor Department reported Friday. This represented 7.8 of the work-force, 0.1 per cent more than in the previous month and the same percentage as May.

While the number of jobless rose so too did the number in work — thanks to a 650,000 increase in the labor force, a total of 97 million people were employed in July, 460,000 more than in June.

Iran quits Korea refinery scheme

SEOUL, Aug. 2 (AP) — National Iranian Oil Corp. (NIOC) agreed Friday to turn over its 50 per cent share in a joint venture refinery here to its South Korean partner, the Sangyong group, newspapers said.

The Hankook Ilbo and the Chosun Ilbo both said that the deal was struck earlier in the day between the two sides which had put up \$17 million each in equity investment for the joint venture, named Korea-Iran Petroleum Co.

The reports, quoting unidentified sources, said that the state-run NIOC agreed to sell its share for \$20 million by withdrawing its original demand for \$60 million.

The refinery, Korea's fourth with a daily processing capacity of 60,000 barrels, was built at a cost of more than \$150 million. Sangyong officials could not be reached for comment. The newspapers said that Iran agreed to continue to supply crude oil for the local refinery after its pullout.

Singapore air may cut SST flights to London

SINGAPORE, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Singapore Airlines (SIA) may drop the Concorde supersonic jetliner service to London because of declining demand, SIA sources indicated Saturday.

A source said: "We are not making anything on the service. In the light of SIA's own tight situation we must look critically at all our services to cut costs, and the Concorde service may not have much to offer after all."

The latest issue of the SIA newsletter, Outlook, carried a report of a recent SIA business meeting at which SIA's management agreed that load factors on the Concorde fell this year.

"It is not clear why the appeal of Concorde is diminishing — perhaps the novelty has worn off," said the report.

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SAUDI EXPRESS	8003	26-8-1980

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Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

There Are Two Sides to a Story

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
 ♠ 10 7 4
 ♥ A 9 8 6
 ♦ J 9 3
 ♣ Q 10 2

WEST
 ♠ K 9 5
 ♥ Q J 10 7 2
 ♦ 6 5 2
 ♣ 8 4

EAST
 ♠ 8 6 3 2
 ♥ K 4
 ♦ A Q 10 8
 ♣ 7 6 5

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q J
 ♥ 5 3
 ♦ K 7 4
 ♣ A K J 9 3

The bidding:
 East 1♠ South 1♥ West 1♥ North 1♥
 Pass 2 NT Pass 3 NT

Opening lead — queen of hearts.

In bridge, as in life, there are often two sides to a story. Here is a case that illustrates the point. West leads the queen of hearts against three notrump. South plays low from dummy and East ducks his thinking cap to see what he can do to defeat the contract. East realizes that if he ducks the heart and West continues the suit, declarer can stop West's hearts from being established by playing low again from dummy. East also realizes that if he

overtakes the queen with the king and returns a heart, dummy will acquire a second heart stopper. East therefore arrives at the conclusion that there is no future at all in hearts and that the only possible chance of defeating the contract lies elsewhere. Accordingly, East wins the opening heart lead with the king and shifts to the queen of diamonds!

This unusual play has much in its favor. East knows that South almost surely has the king, but he willingly permits it to score at this point. East hopes that West will sooner or later take the lead and return a diamond through dummy's J-9.

Declarer is now headed for defeat, regardless of what he does. He cannot successfully cope with the diamond shift at trick two.

Now let's go back to trick one and let South win the heart lead in dummy with the ace. This is certainly a reasonable play, because it probably will block the suit and there is very little to be gained by ducking the queen.

South then attempts a spade finesse, which loses, but he acquires his ninth trick later on by leading a diamond from dummy. He thus makes the contract as a result of his first play — and that is the other side of the story.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
 A lucky trend in finances could be spoiled if you're not careful with existing funds. Luck for moonlighters and job-seekers.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
 Some tension on the homefront can be minimized if you all go out together to someplace special. Be protective of health.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
 A time for self-examination and the enjoyment of home life. If being on the go has gotten to you, now's the time to recharge energies.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋
 Don't let a friend take advantage of your good nature. Minor problems in other areas of life conflict with your social schedule.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌
 You're likely to get a job offer, but the way you handle it could be self-defeating. Be tactful, and don't force issues.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
 A trip would do you good, but you'll have to be careful about costs. Plan wisely, and

don't rush into things. Be patient.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
 Do further research on an investment option. Don't let enthusiasm cause you to overlook essential details. Don't fall for con-artists.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
 Some tension with close allies, but a social occasion should lift everyone's spirits. Don't rehash old problems and you'll avoid conflict.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
 Be on the lookout for a career opportunity. Don't let distractions interfere with work you've set out to do. Accent rest in the p.m.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
 You should be happy about news from a distance. It's not the time though to mix business with pleasure. Romance is iffy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
 If there's something that dissatisfies you about living arrangements, now's the time to plan changes. Just don't rush things.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
 You may scatter your energies now. Simplify your schedule. Improve ties with loved ones, but watch out for delays in travel.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Watch part	1 Frost, for one
5 Expectant	2 Islam's deity
10 Palm leaf	3 Garson's frequent co-star
11 Mackerel-like fish	4 Soap ingredient
13 She (Fr.)	5 Most accomplished
14 Tenant	6 "Two-shoes"
15 Make edging	7 "Und," translated
16 G-man, e.g.	8 Talkee-talkie
(SL)	9 Around forever
17 Marine bird	12 Cantank'rous
18 False doctrine	16 Marsh
20 United	19 Old-time dance
21 Budget item	22 Scanning pattern
22 Snarl	23 Revoke a statute
23 Blind	24 Superimpose
25 Trust in	27 Never failing
26 Iniquity	28 South Seas island abode
27 Slim	30 Clan emblem
29 Foot (comb. form)	31 U.S. symbol
30 Walk	35 French city
32 Work unit	37 French one
33 Unconscious	38 Slower (mus.)
34 Varnish ingredient	
36 Certain	
38 Latvian city	
39 Cub	
40 Holm	
41 One kind of agent	
42 In those times	

Yesterday's Answer

12 Cantank'rous	27 Never failing
16 Marsh	28 South Seas island abode
19 Old-time dance	30 Clan emblem
22 Scanning pattern	31 U.S. symbol
23 Revoke a statute	35 French city
24 Superimpose	37 French one
	38 Slower (mus.)

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
 A X Y D L B A A X R
 is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

Believe It or Not!

JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER (1834-1903)
 AFTER HIS MOTHER'S DEATH, RETRIEVED HIS FAMOUS PAINTING, "WHISTLER'S MOTHER," FROM A PAWNSHOP BY BORROWING 50 POUNDS... BUT WAS UNABLE TO SELL IT LATER IN NEW YORK FOR \$500

ENGLISHWOMEN
 In the early 1900s PLAYED A FORM OF SOCCER ON ROLLER SKATES

BIRD WATCHING
 IN THE U.S. IS A HOBBY THAT HAS BECOME A ONE-BILLION-DOLLAR-A-YEAR INDUSTRY

arab news CALENDAR

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
 5:25 Safety Film
 6:00 Harison
 7:00 Family
 7:45 Second Run Feature

VOA

P.M.
 8:00 News Roundup
 Reports: Actualities; Opinion, Analyses
 8:30 Deline
 News Summary
 9:00 Special English: The Making of a Nation
 News Summary
 9:30 Music USA:
 (Standard)
 10:00 News Roundup
 Reports: Actualities
 10:05 Opening: Analyses

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 On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission
 2:00 Opening
 2:01 Holy Quran
 2:05 Gena of Guidance
 2:10 Youth Welfare
 2:20 On Islam
 2:30 Radio Magazine
 3:00 NEWS
 3:10 Press Review
 3:15 Music
 3:20 Leaps and Bounds
 3:30 A Selection of Music
 3:40
 3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission
 9:00 Opening
 9:01 Holy Quran
 9:05 Gena of Guidance
 9:10 Light Music
 9:15 The Evening Show
 9:45 Companion of the Prophet
 10:00 Arabic by Radio
 10:15 Music
 10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
 10:30 The World Adm
 11:00 Dates to Remember
 11:15 Late Evening Hits
 11:45 On Islam
 12:00 Concert Choke
 12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
 01:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission
 8:00 World News
 8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
 8:30 News Summary
 8:30 Sarah Ward
 8:45 World Today
 9:00 Newsdesk
 9:30 Opera Star
 10:00 World News
 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours
 10:30 News Summary
 10:30 Sarah Ward
 10:45 Something to Show You
 11:00 World News
 11:09 Reflections
 11:15 Piano Style
 11:30 Britain 1978
 12:00 World News
 12:09 British Press Review
 12:15 World Today
 12:30 Financial News
 12:40 Look Ahead
 12:45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission
 1.15 Ulster in Focus
 1.30 Discovery
 2.00 World News
 2.09 News about Britain
 2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
 2.30 Sports International
 2.40 Radio Newswel
 3.15 Promenade Concert
 3.45 Sports Round-up
 4.00 World News
 4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
 4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
 5.15 Report on Religion
 6.00 Radio Newswel
 6.15 Outlook
 7.00 World News
 7.09 Commentary
 7.15 Sherlock Holmes
 7.45 World Today
 8.00 World News
 8.09 Books and Writers

8.30 Take One
 8.45 Sports Round-up
 9.00 World News
 9.09 News about Britain
 9.15 Radio Newswel
 9.30 Fanning World
 10.00 Outlook News Summary
 10.39 Stock Market Report
 10.43 Look Ahead
 10.45 Ulster in Focus
 11.00 World News
 11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
 12.15 Talkabout
 12.45 Nature Notebook
 1.00 World News
 1.09 World Today
 1.25 Financial News
 1.35 Book Choice
 1.40 Reflections
 1.45 Sports Round-up
 2.00 World News
 2.09 Commentary
 2.15 The Face of England

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

BELIEVE IT OR NOT — MOST PLAYERS MAKE MORE MISTAKES OFF FOREHAND THAN BACKHAND SIDE

WHY IS THAT?

FOREHANDS ARE USUALLY "SWINGING HITS" WITH LESS MARGIN FOR ERROR.

BACKHANDS ARE USUALLY "SAFER CHIPS" OR "SLICES" — THERE'S NOT AS MUCH FORCE ON THEM, BUT THEY STAY INSIDE THE LINES MORE.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



GOT YOU: Tanith the Tigress keeps one of her mischievous cubs in order as they make their public debut at Chessington Zoo.



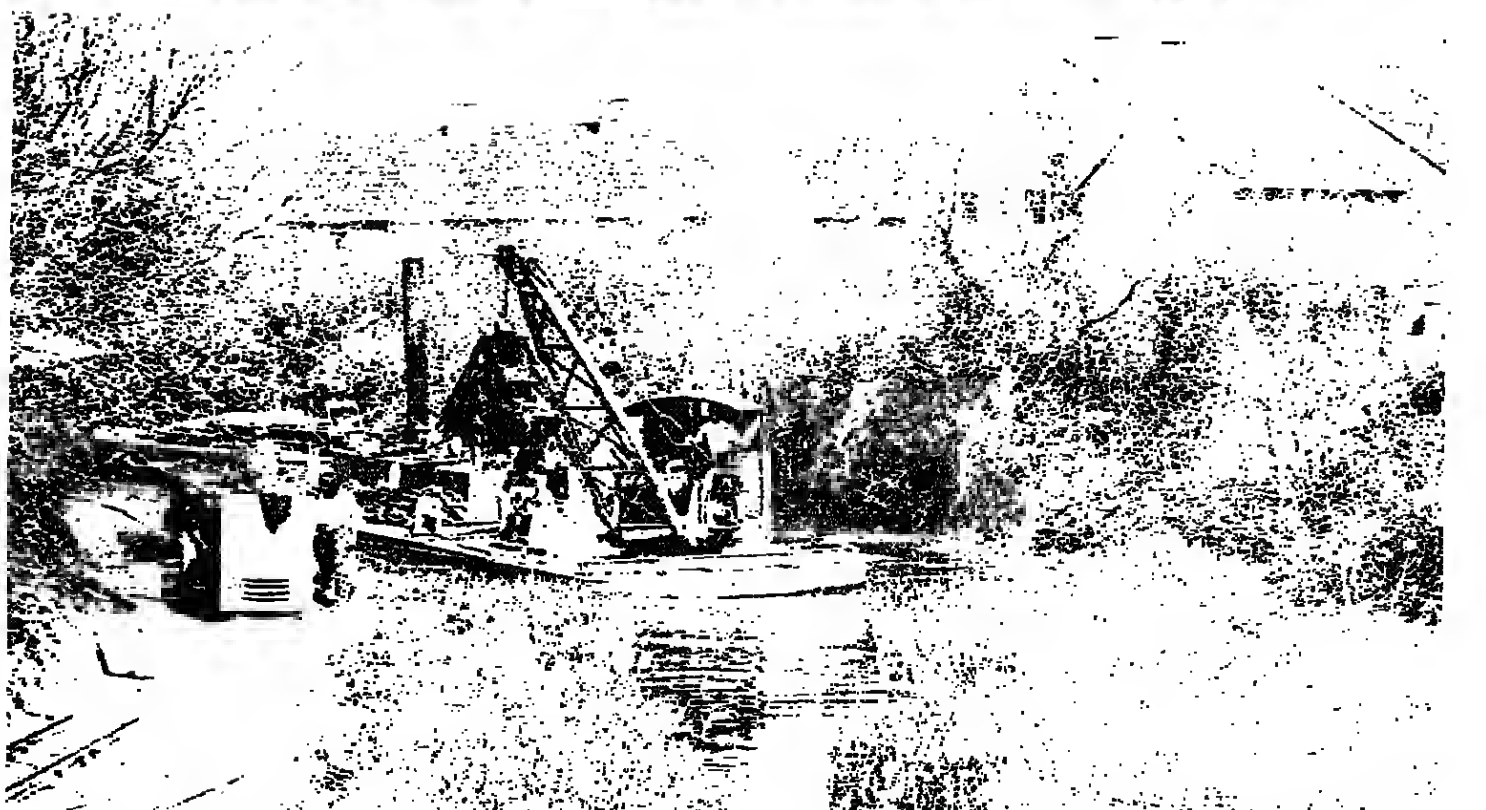
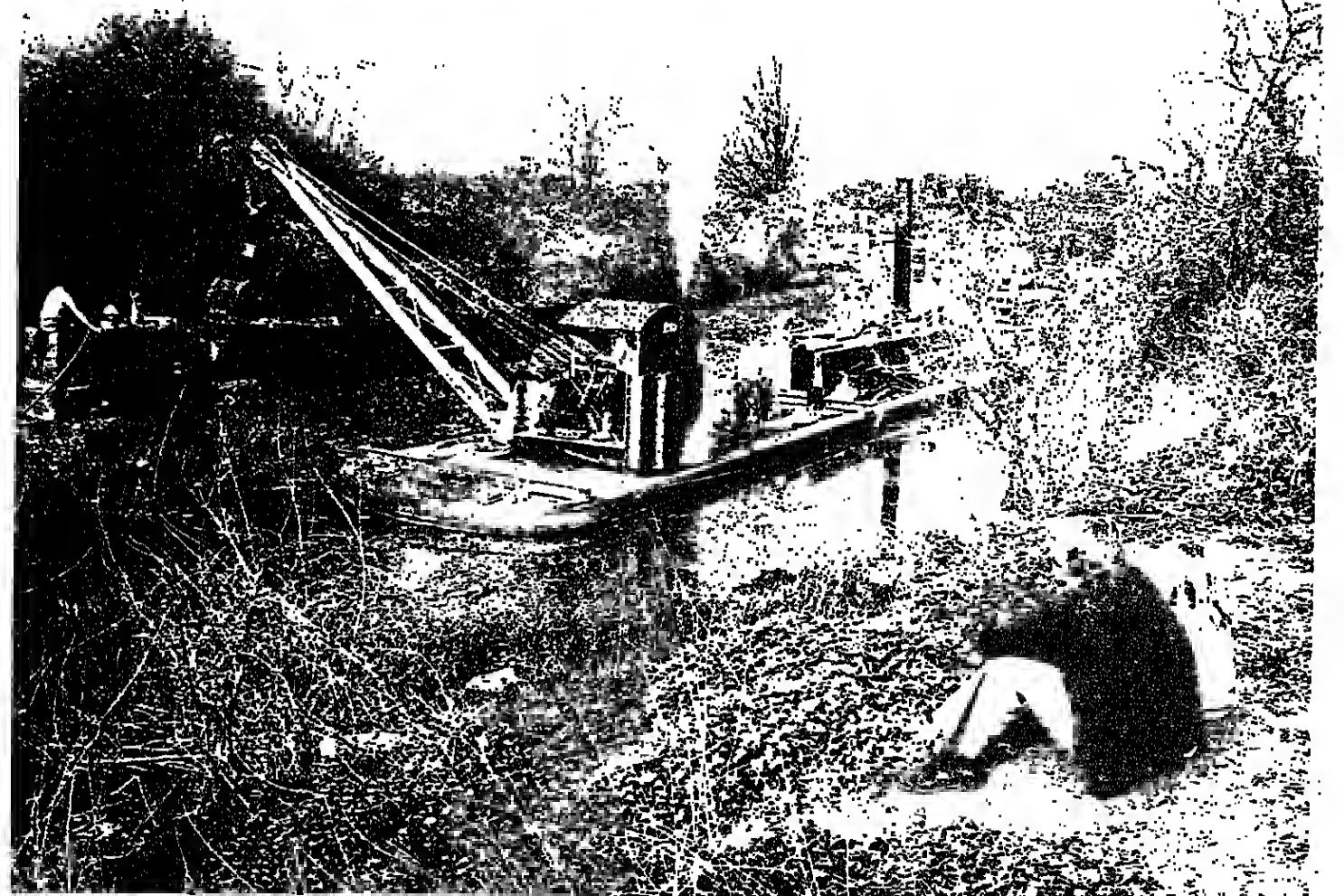
LAUGHING HORSE: Now here is a horse with a sense of humor. He certainly looks as if he is enjoying a good joke. Maybe he just stood on his trainer's foot!



HOT SHOT: Prince Charles, became "Dead-Eye Dick" in the annual Lords Commons shoot at Bisley July 25. The bright sunshine caused him a few problems as he was loading his rifle, but he was soon on target.



SUPER TRAMP RETIRES: Mayfair super tramp David Idris Jones emerged from jail to start a new life of keeping up with the rest of the Jones. 67-year-old David never looked smarter-the perfect model of what the well dressed tramp is wearing.



BRITAIN GOES BACK TO THE CANALS: Some of Britain's derelict canals are now being opened up again to make way for river traffic. The move is to get vehicles off the congested highways and provide a more economical means of transportation. The canals are also seen as an important source of recreation for canoes, sailboats, fishing, rowboats. Workers are seen here clearing a 15-mile (24.14 kms.) strip of the 178-year-old Basingstoke Canal in the English county of Hampshire. They are using a 70-ton steam dredger. Much of the work is being done by volunteers.

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PAGE 12

International

Air strikes in east

Afghan army turmoil draws Soviet attack

AFGHAN, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Parts of the city of Ghazni adjoining villages in eastern Afghanistan came under massive Soviet air attack following rebellion in the 14th Afghan army division stationed in Ghazni province, an Afghan army major who deserted said Saturday.

The major, formerly attached to one of the logistics offices in the minister of defense, defected last week and went secretly to Kabul to coordinate rebel operations against the Soviet and Afghan government forces.

He said Soviet MiG 21 fighter bombers and helicopter gunships started bombarding parts of the city following reports that an unspecified number of rebels aided by the defected troops had entered the city, which has a population of about 44,000. The major, who asked not to be named, said the defection was the largest since the Soviets moved their troops in last December and had unnerved Moscow.

Soviet aircraft also bombarded the villages of Shilgar and Andar in neighboring Logar province following reports that a large number of rebels were hiding there.

In June the same villages were devastated by a Soviet air attack with casualties reported as "heavy". The major said the mutiny started when the commander of the division, a member of the Khalq faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party, was replaced by an officer from the rival Parcham faction in a continuing purge of Khalqis.

Before the replacement arrived all Khalqi officers were kept under guard for a day by

Parchamis, who enjoy the support of President Babrak Karmal. An unspecified number of known Khalqi troops were also dismissed, but on July 24 some of them who were not yet disarmed attempted to free their officers and a firing broke out.

Soon afterwards Soviet troops were brought in from an adjoining garrison and more were airlifted from Kabul but when they entered the barracks they found only a few hundred of the 4,000-strong division there. The rest had either escaped or had joined the rebels with weapons which included surface-to-air missiles, the major said.

The new Parchami commander was found dead riddled with bullets. The fate of his Khalqi rival was not known and there were conflicting reports. The major quoted one source as telling him that the commander was killed before the Soviets arrived. Another report said he managed to escape with other Khalqi deserters.

The Soviet air attack on the old part of Ghazni and in Logar and Yarkand provinces was aimed at deserted troops who took shelter there. Reports reaching here said the bombardments were continuing but with less intensity.

Meanwhile, tension is building up in Kabul with only a day to the end of the Moscow Olympics. Rebel sources here said they feared a massive crackdown by Soviet troops soon after the games or after the Muslim holy month of Ramadan which ends on Aug. 14.

From Washington to New York

Iranian rioters moved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AFP) — With their ankles in chains, 172 Iranians arrested here on Sunday during rioting after the Shah's death were taken out of Washington Friday night.

The chained prisoners, all men, chanted pro-Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini slogans as they boarded two Air Force transport planes under heavy police guard at Andrews air force base. They were flown to Stewart air base in Newburgh, New York, apparently to be detained in Otisville federal penitentiary.

The federal immigration and naturalization service (INS) will then attempt to identify the prisoners, who have been refusing to state their names. INS officials indicated that Iranians found to be lacking visas would be asked if they wanted to leave the United States voluntarily, which would avoid lengthy expulsion procedures.

The Muslim student association of the United States has asked Mark Lane to defend the detained demonstrators. He was the lawyer of the People's Temple sect until the mass suicide of 914 members in Guyana.

The detained Iranians complained through a lawyer Friday that police doused them with a fire hose shortly after arresting them. The INS has not disclosed if it will also transfer 20

Iranian women who were arrested during the demonstrations last Sunday.

Meanwhile, swifter judgment passed for a man stoned to death Friday in Kerman, eastern Iran for committing homosexual acts with an eight-year-old boy and then strangling him.

Two men and two women were executed in the same fashion in Kerman on July 3 for sexual offenses in the first recorded instance of ritual stoning in Iran in recent memory.

Islamic revolutionary court Judge Morteza Fahim Kermani, who handed down all five sentences, said the man executed Friday, Hussein Motassadeq, had pleaded guilty at four separate sessions of the court. He had been told in advance that this would mean death by stoning.

Motassadeq was also sentenced to death by firing squad for pre-meditated murder, but the stoning took precedence.

Kermani, in a telephone interview, said he had imposed stoning for sexual offenses "because after it has been proved that a person has committed such an act, the order of God must be carried out."

Kermani said he himself cast the first stone, from a distance of about three meters.



INDEPENDENCE: The flag of the independent Republic of Vanuatu is raised at Independent Paddock, a former British cricket field, earlier this week. The former New Hebrides was ruled jointly by the French and British for 74 years.

Santo insurgents training

Vanuatu authority resisted

SANTO, Vanuatu, Aug. 2 (AFP) — The rebels of Espiritu Santo in the north of the Vanuatu (New Hebrides) archipelago are set on preventing the central government of the newly proclaimed republic from reimposing its authority here.

As a consequence, for several days past, they have been secretly training in guerrilla warfare. The training session Friday took place in a no-man's land in the middle of huge coconut plantations in the vicinity of the island's capital of Luganville. Some 50 Melanesians and men of mixed race participated in the drill, receiving instructions from a longtime French resident with a military past, having fought with the Free French in World War II and for four years as a paratrooper in the French-Indochinese war.

The instructor took great pains in teaching each man individually how to handle his weapon, ranging from American .22 rifles and automatic and semi-automatic carbines to machineguns dating back to the U.S. occupation of the island in the Second World War.

From a tiny hill, the trainees, who did not seem to lack ammunition, shot away with great gusto at targets 10 meters or so below.

"We are trying to help Vemarana (the secessionist government of the island) so that its fighters can defend themselves and impose what they want for their country," the Frenchman stated.

"If Vemarana had sufficient arms," he added, "we could put up several hundreds of men." At present, there are enough arms for only a little over 100 men.

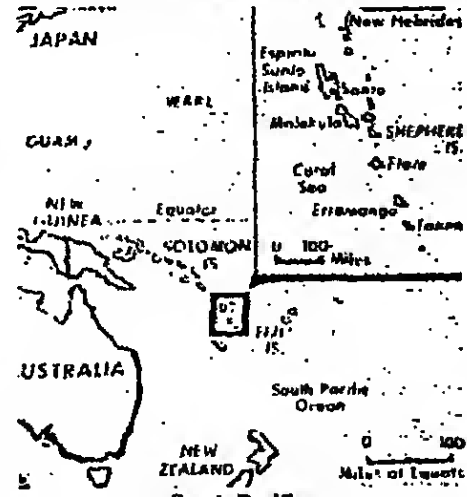
The instructor stressed the importance of self-defense, pointing to the case of moderate leader Alexis Youlou who was shot dead on Tanna Island in the south of the archipelago last June. He took pains to say that he was only an executor, taking orders from rebel leader and head of Vemarana's government, Jimmy Stevens.

"We will only move if we receive orders," the Frenchman concluded, and, while stating that his force was "ready," he conceded it was as yet quite far from operational.

This readiness "to die for our rights" to being widely proclaimed by the people of this island. It basically refers to the right to stick to time-honored local customs, to laws that are several centuries old and the traditional

organization of local society. The people say they will never accept being run by a centralized government of a Presbyterian obedience.

Autonomist leader Stevens said at his bush headquarters some 20 kms. from Luganville Friday that all his movement wants is "to be



allowed to live in peace and keep our own laws. We advocate the creation of a New Hebrides confederation he added, "within which we will keep our autonomy."

"We are ready," Stevens declared, "for reconciliation with our adversaries if they meet our demands — if not, we will resist all attempts ... to take over Santo." Stevens claimed that in case of need, he could call up an army of men fiercely devoted to him numbering a full 600.

Meanwhile at Luganville, where the Franco-British intervention force has established its headquarters, the three militiamen who each morning hoist the new national flag on a mast do so in a hurry so as to return as quickly as possible to the safety of their barracks.

Although official Radio Vanuatu claims that the central government has entirely reestablished its authority over Santo, this seems to be contradicted by the continuation of the strict blockade of this island, which is holding its breath in a situation half farce, half tragedy.

Waldheim takes peace plan to Hanoi

SINGAPORE, Aug. 2 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim left here Saturday for Hanoi saying he planned to discuss with Vietnamese leaders conflicting proposals to establish a demilitarized zone to reduce tension on the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

He told reporters this and the issue of the Cambodian refugees camped in the border areas would be the main topics in Hanoi and also in Bangkok, where he is to fly on after two days in Hanoi.

During a half-hour stop in Singapore on his way from London Waldheim was briefed by Singapore Foreign Minister Supplab Dhanabalan on the demilitarized zone proposal put forward by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), official sources said. ASEAN wants a demilitarized zone both on the border and within Cambodia. The Indochina states of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos have suggested a zone in the border only.

Commenting to reporters on the zone ideas

Lithuanian strolls out of U.S.S.R.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (AFP) — A 38-year-old Lithuanian official escaped to Sweden after a lengthy trip across the Soviet Union and Finland, walking by night through Finland and swimming the Torn River which separates it from Sweden, it was reported here Saturday.

Border police at Haparanda, northern Sweden, last week said that a man claiming to have fled the Soviet Union had reached this country after swimming the river. He carried no identity papers. The refugee Saturday was identified as Vladimir Sakalys by the Swedish newspaper Expressen. He told the newspaper that he had decided to flee to Sweden

after 35 of his friends were arrested.

They and Sakalys had signed a letter in protest against holding the Olympic Games sailing competition in Tallin, Estonia, which they considered "territory occupied" by the Soviet Union. The official had also been imprisoned from 1961 to 1967 for "anti-Soviet activities," he added.

Sakalys, who left behind his wife and eight-month-old son, did not say how he got out of the Soviet Union. But he said he had spent 10 days crossing Finland, walking by night. If arrested there he would have been sent back home under Soviet-Finnish agreements.

Secret cable sent to Billy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Agencies) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's spokesman disclosed Friday night that the president had sent at least one confidential cable to his brother regarding Billy Carter's 1978 trip to Libya.

The telegram, from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, reported that Billy's journey was very positive. The president mailed the message to his brother with a handwritten note, telling him he had done a good job considering the dryness of the situation. This was an allusion to the fact that Billy, a heavy drinker then, must have been thirsty in Libya where alcoholic drink is strictly banned.

The recent revelation that Billy was paid large sums of money by Libya has caused a political scandal. Opponents of the president suggest that he might have been influenced by his brother's lobbying for Libya.

The cable, which White House spokesman Jody Powell described as innocuous, was one of a batch distributed by the White House to reporters two days ago. The White House had earlier caused a political furor when it acknowledged President Carter had discussed such cables with his brother, now a registered foreign agent for Libya. The intention in releasing the cables was to prove, in the words of Powell, that the cables did not matter "a hill of beans."

Powell said three days ago that the president "does not now recall" having shown his brother the cables or giving him copies of them. Billy insisted Friday in America, "Ga, that he had been given a cable, from a U.S. diplomat thanking him for his goodwill mission. 'I assume I got it from the White House,' Billy told reporters.

Links between Billy Carter and the Libyan government and whether President Carter intervened in a Justice Department investigation into these links are being investigated by three Congressional committees. Billy Carter has acknowledged receiving \$220,000 in what he said were loans from the Libyan government.

The cable was a summary, in general terms, of Billy Carter's trip to Libya and was sent from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli to the State Department. The cable said in part: "As far as we can see there has been no negative fallout from Carter's visit to Tripoli. In fact, on the local scene we could date it as a very positive event...."

Powell said the White House received a copy of the cable from Billy Carter's lawyers Friday afternoon after checking with them. Neither President Carter nor his secretary remembered the existence of the note until then, Powell added. "I think it was reasonable to assume (when the president sent the cable to his brother) we did not know the relationship (between Billy Carter and Libya) would extend to the length it did," Powell said.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

One day, in a French village called comombes les deux Eglires, a common or garden burglar, whose knowledge of public affairs must have been somewhat shaky, was walking around looking for a likely target. A handsome isolated residence took his fancy, and he proceeded to break in. A place like that was sure to have a silver cup or some such trinket somewhere. Enough for a week's rations of Ordinaire at the very least.

But no sooner had the poor man loosened a window latch than all hell broke loose: Sirens blared, savage guard dogs materialized from nowhere baying for blood, orders and counter orders and mighty military oaths, and in the distance, the whirr of meoacing, approaching mechoaided doom. In his last moment of consciousness before fainting clean with terror, it must have seemed to the man that the window latch, somehow, was attached directly to Armageddon; that he had inadvertently pulled the plug on civilization as we know it.

The chap, of course, had stumbled to the august mansions of General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Republic.

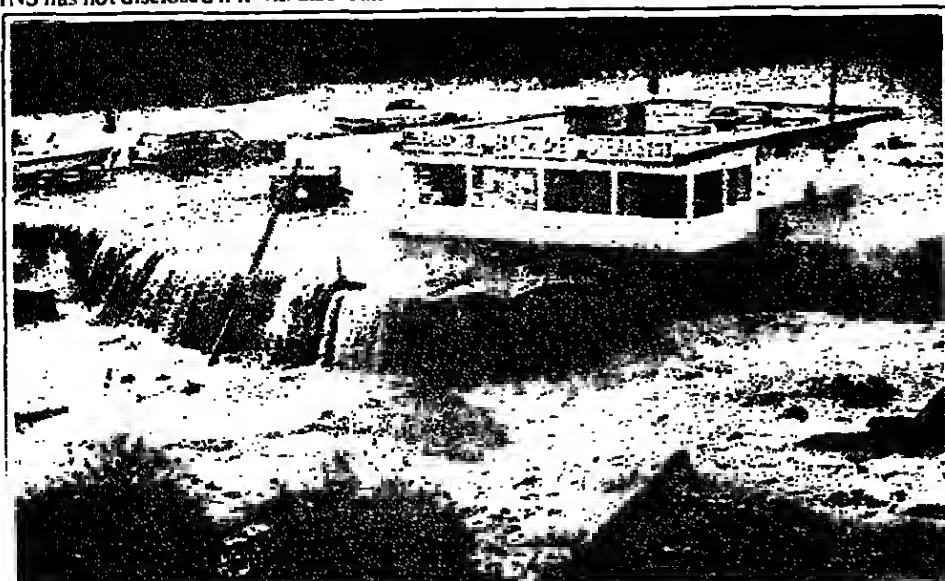
The same tragedy, but on a minor scale, struck that pickpocket who, in Cairo a few years back, practiced his art on an unsuspecting citizen. The thief however relied more on his running ability than his subtlety in the act. He pieced the man's wallet and ran, only to see the victim running right abreast of him, smilingly criticizing his style, giving him tips on breathing, before finally bringing him to a stop and arresting him. The victim was the Egyptian marathon champion Mahmoud Abdul Karim.

And, also in Cairo, there was that modestly built burglar who entered the house of Egypt's body building champion, Al Juoudi. It was a warm summer night, and the champ was almost naked. He heard the ooise and rose — an awesome sight — to inquire. The thief looked at Al Jundi and Al Jundi looked at the thief. The thief snook a crow bar he had used to get in and Al Jundi flexed a bicep. Surrender, thundered Al Jundi. Unconditionally, squeaked the thief.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Rajiv to replace Sanjay at Mrs. Gandhi's side

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's eldest son Rajiv is preparing to replace his late brother Sanjay as political advisor of his mother, the Indian Express affirmed Saturday morning. Sanjay was killed in a stunt plane crash on June 23.



DELUGE: Water cascades around a sandwich shop seemingly stalled on the brink of a rapids. The sanded cars and downed electrical poles and wires were the result of a torrential storm this week in Smyrna, Del. The state's main north-south highway, U.S. 13 and several smaller were closed because of the flooding.

France's 'open university closing

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AFP) — Bulldozers Saturday moved in to raze to the ground the 12-year-old University of Vincennes, on the outskirts of Paris, born after the tumultuous May 1968 student riots here.

The university with its 33,000 students, 40 per cent of whom are foreigners, will be transferred to the "red" suburb of Saint-Denis to the north of Paris.

Vincennes University — its official name is Paris VIII — has a stormy history with charges that it served as the headquarters of "dopes, druggies and dropouts," rather than agat of learning. The university was novel in that it accepted students without any academic background, attempting to break the vice-like grip of the French education

the futures of students. One of the demands of the student rioters in 1968 was "down with exams."

The university, in the center of a park — the Bois de Vincennes on the eastern edge of Paris — was originally intended to take 7,000 students, but this year the number had swollen by five times. Many lectures were held by imaginative, experimental professors with real educational worth.

But the enemies of the university complained about the "incessant and unending debating students" and noted that drugs were freely available on the campus. They complained that it was becoming the haunt of Western Europe's dropouts and left-wing

paco
to his friends



cologne... after shave
and other things from paris

GAZZAZ

MECCA - JEDDAH - RIYADH - ALKHOBAR